

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

Vol. 18; No. 21.
Whole No. 225.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, NOVEMBER 6, 1899.

\$1 a Year,
in advance.



THE HORSE.

Conformation of the Horse.

(Continued.)

By The Farmer's Veterinarian.

THE TAIL.

The tail is not only an ornament and a defence against flies, but indicates the temper and vigor of the animal. The manner of its attachment to the body is its chief

considered the correct thing in some breeds of horses, such as Hackneys, cobs, etc., and certainly a docked tail seems appropriate in saddle and carriage horses, but it is doubtful if the operation can be justified on merely aesthetic grounds. There are cases where a horse has a habit of throwing his tail over the reins and then running away, and then docking is not only justifiable but highly necessary if the animal is to be driven safely. In Canada the taste of the public is in favor of a long tail, and fortunately for the well being of our dumb friends they are seldom mutilated in this respect. "Banging" the tail is cutting the hairs square across below the end of the stump. It is distinguished from the docked tail by its greater length, and from the stump being unamutilated.

The tail affords a good indication of the muscular vigor of a horse. The observer lifts the horse's tail and judges by the amount of resistance the horse offers to this proceeding the strength of the muscu-

received in galloping, for instance, merely tends to close the articular angles instead of communicating a shock to the long column.

THE SHOULDER.

The most important point in the conformation of a horse is its length. This corresponds to the depth of the chest so that a long shoulder indicates a deep chest and corresponding development of the heart and lungs, which it contains. It is also accompanied by a great length of the muscles of the region, and hence the movements of the shoulder are ample and the speed increased in proportion. The length of the shoulder measured from the summit of the withers to the point of the shoulder should be equal to the length of the head. Next in importance to length comes the direction of the shoulder. The oblique shoulder is more to be desired than the straight, for the reason that it permits the foot to be more elevated from the ground and carried farther forward, increasing the



Chief Justice,
3rd Prize bull calf.

Necklace of Pomeroy,
2nd Prize heifer calf. Princess,
3rd Prize heifer calf.

Golden Belle,
2nd Prize yearling heifer.

Evelyn.

Prize Winning Shorthorn Herd under two years old, at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1899. The property of Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.

This herd won the special prize offered by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association for herd under two years old. Without the yearling heifer, Golden Belle, the other two won first place as the best four calves under one year, bred and owned by one exhibitor. They also won a special diploma offered by the Manitoba Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association. These four calves were sired by Manitoba Chief; the yearling Golden Belle was sired by Golden Royal.

point, the great object being to have it attached high up. This naturally accompanies the horizontal form of croup, so that one can tell at a glance at the attachment of the tail whether the croup is of a good type or not. So much is this conformation of the tail desired by horsemen that painful operations are sometimes performed on horses with the object of causing the tail to appear well set on. This operation, called "nicking," consists in cutting the muscles of the lower side of the tail, which is then kept elevated by mechanical means until the scars are healed. The result when successful is to have the tail carried straight out, more or less. This is an English fashion which has never been transplanted to American soil, and it is only mentioned here to show the lengths to which some people will go in the pursuit of a fad. In England it is now fortunately going out of date as a result of the vigorous crusade of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and this operation, as well as docking, is only done surreptitiously. Docking the tail is still con-

lar system. The information thus obtained is usually accurate, for the muscular strength of the tail will be in proportion to that of the rest of the body.

THE FORE LEGS.

The function of the fore legs is very different from that of the hind. The latter are concerned chiefly with propulsion, while the former being nearer the centre of gravity are chiefly occupied in supporting the weight of the body and protecting it from concussion. It is only when moving a heavy load at a slow pace that the propulsive action of the fore legs is called upon in any marked degree. In lessening shock and concussion the anatomical arrangement of the front legs is admirably adapted to the end in view. The connection between the bones of the fore leg and the trunk is entirely by means of muscles and their tendons, giving the maximum of elasticity with a complete absence of rigidity. Then the articulations or joints of the fore leg are, with the exception of the knee, always semi-flexed, so that the iar

length of stride and improving the action. For slow, heavy horses the oblique shoulder is not so necessary as in horses for light work or speed, but even in them the oblique shoulder lessens the tendency to stumbling and adds to the action of the leg.

(To be Continued.)

Educate the colts to the halter when very young, and it will save time and more or less trouble. Don't put the halter over the colt's head and then commence pulling at it in a straight line, but always at an angle, or, what is better, put a small rope around his body just in front of his hips in slip-noose form, then pass the other end between the front legs and under the nose-band, give a sudden jerk on the rope you have tied around his body, and he will immediately spring forward, which is the direction you wish him to go. Whatever happens at the forward end makes him go backward and at the rear end forward. This is the natural law governing the colt's action.

The Syndicate Plan of Selling Stallions.

The syndicate plan of buying a stallion is meeting with a great deal of favor in many places. It certainly offers a solution to the problem of getting a high class stallion. The best stallions are none too good, but they are usually too high-priced for an individual to purchase and hope to make ends meet by travelling him, as the service fee would be so high as to predict certain failure. By the syndicate plan twenty or thirty farmers combine with a \$100 share each, payable in one, two or three years. In the general working out of the plan the service fees for mares secured outside the members go a long way towards paying for the horse, so that when the payments come due the treasurer of the syndicate makes the payments out of the service fees collected, and the shareholders are frequently not called on for any assessment at all. In many a district in all parts of the United States and in Ontario first-class stallions are doing good work in encouraging the breeding of high class horses. This plan is applicable in many a section of the west where farmers are wanting a high class stallion for breeding purposes. Breeders and importers will co-operate and help farmers organize such a syndicate.

Clydesdales in Illinois.

Colonel Holloway, of Alexis, Ill., has been long well known in the middle States as a staunch and successful breeder of Clydesdales. His stallion, Cedric, by Prince of Wales, has proven a splendid sire and his sons have gone back to Scotland and won the highest honors there. At his sale on Oct. 17th there were 51 head sold, from foals up to old mares and the prices got show the public confidence in the Clydesdale when bred in good hands. The average for the whole lot was \$484 per head and seven of them went to Scotland. A few were taken to Ontario by Messrs. Sorby Bros., Graham, Davies and Taylor. N. P. Clark, of St. Cloud, was the heaviest buyer, taking only the best. His six stallions ran from \$630 up to \$925. The Sorbys took one, Prince Delectable, at \$950. Clarke paid \$1,000 for a 7-year-old mare, Montgomerys out at \$660. A 2-year-old stallion, Cloth of Gold, went at \$900 to Galbraith, Wisconsin, and a filly foal sold at \$230. These prices prove the popularity of the breed among good judges and the very high quality of the stock offered.

The greatest wear and tear on a horse is from sudden calls for extra exertion, either in speed or in draught. A horse will do his work with the least fatigue to take his natural gait on the road and keep it up, or in hauling heavy loads to keep at a steady, natural walk, with occasional rests. The cool, considerate driver who does not get excited and does not excite his horses keeps them in the best condition and they will last the longest.

F. T. Eames, of Brandon, has recently bought Alfieri, an imported Thoroughbred, sired by Petrarch, one of the best race horses in his day and winner of the Two Thousand Guinea and other valuable stakes. Alfieri is a chestnut, with white hind feet and white star on forehead, 8 years old and half-brother to Piccolo, well-known in Manitoba a few years ago. Running horses are again coming to the front with Brandon fanciers. Other horses in Mr. Eames' string are Scorchier, winner of several good races in California, and Colleen, who, with her colts, had sweepstakes at the Brandon summer fair.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States.

W. J. HELLIWELL, Oak Lake, breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. All kinds of above young stock for sale. Prices right.

R. L. LANG, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle, improved Berkshire Swine, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Young stock for sale. 2448

WM. McBRIDE, importer and breeder of improved Chester White Pigs. Young stock for sale. Pairs and trios furnished not akin. Address—Wm. McBride, Box 253 Portage la Prairie, Man.

JAMES GLENNIE, Arden, Man. Importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull Calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

J. J. MOIR, Glendinning, Man. P. China Pigs, B. P. Rocks, L. Brahmas, S. L. Wyandottes, B. Turkeys, P. Ducks. Orders booked for pigs and eggs.

KENNETH McLEOD, Dugald, Manitoba. "Chester" White and Suffolk Pigs for sale. My stock are prize winners at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

JICKLING & SONS, Dew Drop Ranch, Carman, Man. Breeders of Oxford Down Sheep, improved Yorkshire Pigs & B. Leechorn Poultry. Stock for sale.

JAS. TOLTON, Walkerton, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. A number of exceptional fine young bulls. Prices right.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and P. China Swine. Young stock of both classes for sale. Prices satisfactory.

F. W. GREEN, Moosejaw, Assa. breeder and importer of high-class Shorthorns. Some fine young stock for sale, climaticized to Western range.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and intro'ucer and grower of Western (or native) Rye Grass. Seed for sale.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Address, John Turner, Carroll, Man.

HY RYERS, Macgregor, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle. Large herd in the West, headed by cover Pairs No. 41020. Young stock for sale.

A. & J. MORRISON, Carman, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle. One 11 and one 24 months old bulls of exceptional quality for sale.

N. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.O. Importers and Breeders of Avshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642r

VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep, Lake View Ranch, Mile Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. 1588

BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD. Full stock of A. J. C. Cows, Heifers and Bulls. Extra quality. H. Bull & Son Brampton, Ont.

N. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1643r

JAS. ROBERTSON, Beaver Brand Farm, Glendale P.O., Man. Poland China Pigs for sale from imported stock. Prices right.

ROBT. WHITE, Wakopa, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by "Crimson Chief" (24057) Young stock for sale.

A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba. breeder of Tamworth Pigs. Young Pigs for sale.

JAMES RODGERS, Panima, Alta., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. A few young bulls for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder of Polled Angus and Berkshires. Young Pigs for sale.

W. M. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Ayrshires, Southdowns, P. Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Poultry.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale. 2481

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Manitoba. Breeders of Avshire Cattle. Young Stock for sale. 1731f

JAMES STANCOMBE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Three choice-bred Bulls for sale.

THOS. McCARTNEY, Longburn, Man. Ayrshire Cattle. A splendid pair of young bulls for sale.

JAMES STRANG, Baldur, Man. Shorthorns. Excellent milkers. Some fine youngsters on hand.

JAS. GORREL & SONS, Pilot Mound, Man., Short Horn breeders. Fine young bulls. Prices right.

THOS. H. WEBB, Clearwater, Man. Breeder of Berkshire Swine. Correspondence solicited.

ALEX. McNAUGHTON, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Pol. Chinas. Young stock for sale.

A. B. SMITH, Moosomin, Assa. Breeder of Cotswolds, Southdowns, Berkshires, Chester Whites.

WALTER JAMES, Rosser, Man. Breeder of choice Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

GEO. N. HARRIS, Lynden, Ont. Breeder of reg. Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Fairfax, Manitoba, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. 4 home-bred young bulls for sale.

JOHN S. GIBSON, Morden, Man. Shorthorns and Poland Chinas. Young stock for sale.

J. H. KINNEAR, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

JAS. MURRAY, Breeder of Border Leicester Sheep. Young Rams for sale. Lyleton, Man. 1627f

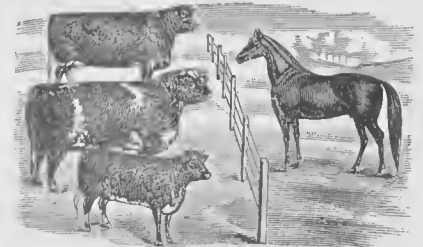
GEO. RANKIN, Hamiota, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock always for sale. 2448

R. WADE, Birtle, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man. Young Tamworth Pigs for sale from imported stock.

ALEX. WOOD, Souris, Man., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

W. D. FLATT HAMILTON, ONTARIO.



OFFERS FOR SALE

7 IMP. SCOTCH BULLS
5 CANADIAN BRED BULLS

21 2-yr-old Imp. Scotch Heifers,
8 yearling Imp. Scotch Heifers,
15 Canadian-bred Heifers.

Also Cows, including imported and Canadian bred, served by the imported bull "Golden Fame." Prices consistent with quality. Correspondence and Inspection invited. Visitors welcomed.

FOREST HOME FARM.



6 YOUNG BULLS by Manitoba Chief and Robie O'Dy and out of some of our best cows.

9 BERKSHIRE SOWS, of choice quantity and feeding, from 5 months to 3 years.

The standard of our Yorkshire herd is steadily improving. Our stock boars (one winner of Swepstakes at last Industrial), the other recently imported from England) are grand specimens of the breed. A choice lot of sows ready to breed. About 50 B.P. Rock cockerels strong, healthy birds of great size and good markings. All at reasonable prices.

ANDREW GRAHAM,

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R. McLENNAN, Moropano P.O., Man.
Lakeside Stock Farm.



SHORTHORN
COWS AND HEIFERS

of first-class breeding for sale, in calf to imported bull Sir Colin Campbell.

HOPE FARM

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, MAN.

Headquarters for **GALLOWAY CATTLE.**

Apply to **T. M. CAMPBELL**, Mgr.

WALNUT GROVE SHORTHORNS.

We are offering five Bulls from 7 mos. to 2 yrs. of age. Stock Bulls (imp.) Warfare (56712) and (imp.) Royal George (17106), and Centennial Isabella, Scotland Yet (23375), also a few Heifers.

A. & D. BROWN, Iona, Ont.

Glasgow Stallion Show.

There were many excellent horses brought forward. For the society's special premium of \$400, for horses foaled before January 1st, 1897, Royal Carrick, 10,270, owned by Jas. Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, was 1st. For stallions foaled in 1897, the society's prize of \$400 went to Mercutio, owned by M. Marshall, Stranraer. In the open class for stallions foaled before Jan. 1st, 1897, there were ten in the short list, the four highest being: 1, Royal Carrick; 2, Lothians Best (Park); 3, Prince of Brunstane (Park), Cannyman (McRobie). For stallions foaled in 1897 the awards were: 1, Baron Kitchener (Webster); 2, Royal Gartly's Heir (Kilpatrick); 3, Mercutio (Marshall); 4, Prince of Cowal (Scott). For colts of 1898: 1, Sylvander (Dunlop); 2, W. Clark; 3, Sir Claude (Taylor). For Hackneys over 15.1: 1, Link's Boy (Riddell); 2, Jolly Shepherd (Reid). Hackneys, 15.1 and under: 1, Hedon Sensation (Watson). It may be explained that the judges at this show are drawn by ballot and the same men do not judge all through. Hence Mercutio placed first by one set of judges was set back to third by new men.

Have you renewed your subscription?



Prize Winning Herefords, the property of J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man.

The bull is Spotless of Ingleside, first prize and sweepstakes at both Winnipeg and Brandon in 1899. The females are the first and second prize cows.

Horseflesh as Food.

France is not the only country where horseflesh is popular; in Denmark it is preferred by many people to beef. Hippic butchers at Copenhagen have been in existence since 1830, and in Belgium for 20 years. In Germany and Austria business is brisk in horse-meat preparations, and is becoming more so every year. England is still reluctant about accepting the new aliment and classes that kind of food alongside snails and frogs. The first hippic butchers in Paris were only established in 1866; ever since that special trade is legally carried on, and is considerably increasing, as demonstrated by municipal statistics—so much so that to-day over five thousand tons of horseflesh are consumed annually in Paris, sold by sixty licensed horse-butchers, who receive supplies from two special hippic slaughterhouses, both outside the city proper. In both these abattoirs the sanitation is faultless, while the inspection of the meat itself is of the severest and most satisfactory nature, the same as for oxen, sheep and pigs.—Sanitary Record.

Whipping a horse for shying makes him worse, because he connects the punishment with the object which frightened him, and the next time when he sees anything which alarms him, he expects to be hurt.

Study the Horse's Nature.

Dr. J. C. Curryer is a natural born horse-man with a lifetime's experience to confirm his authority. He calls attention to the fact that the pivotal point of all forward and backward movements of the horse is the centre of the body, viz., whatever happens at the front of the horse impels him backward and at the back end causes him to go forward.

When the halter is put on the colt's head for the first time and we pull at it, every one is fully aware that the colt will go backward; but we rarely stop to consider why this is so. But the colt feels that he has got his head into some kind of a trap, and he knows but one way to get it out, and that is to pull his head out of the halter.

If he got his head fast in the fence or anywhere else, he would go backward to get it out and would struggle even to the breaking of his neck if he did not succeed. If he gets his front foot over a bar or a barbed wire fence, he will go backward to pull it out.

If he gets his hind foot fast, he invariably goes forward to pull it out. Therefore, the hitching of the balky horse by the tail will oftener succeed in pulling the load without a fight than any other known process.

to act diff'rent. Hosses, don't know but dreadful little, really. Talk about hoss sense—wa'al, the' ain't no such thing."

Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, has got the customs department to issue an order instructing customs officers to have horses imported from the United States into Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia thoroughly examined by competent veterinary surgeons so as to prevent the importation of inferior animals.

The horse has scored a victory in the contest with the motor cab. A Paris firm put twenty-five motor cabs on the cab stands for general hire, but after several months' trial they were withdrawn. The mechanical propulsion was too expensive. The triumph may be only temporary, however, as designers may yet produce a much cheaper means of mechanical traction.

In former times, the vast majority of men who rode on horseback wore swords. Most men are right handed, hence the sword hung at the left hip. It is obvious that with a sword hanging at the left hip it would be exceedingly difficult to mount a horse from the right side. This is the explanation of the general custom of mounting from the left. When civilians no longer wore swords, the custom persisted, partly because it was a custom and partly because horsemanship took its fashion from military men, who still rode with swords.

It is the general belief that the mare exercises a greater control over the color of her offspring than does the stallion. Investigations carried on by Turf, Field and Farm, based on one of the stud books, seem to bear out this impression. Of the 31 gray mares represented in that book by standard performers, 95 bred to bay sires foaled 49 gray, 24 bay, 10 brown, 6 chestnut, 4 blacks and 3 roan foals. Thirteen gray mares bred to brown sires foaled 9 gray, 3 bay, and one chestnut foals. Eleven gray mares bred to chestnut sires foaled 3 gray, 2 bay and one chestnut foals. Five gray mares bred to black sires foaled 3 gray and 2 brown foals. Four gray mares bred to gray sires foaled 2 gray, 1 bay and 1 brown foals. Two gray mares bred to dun stallions foaled 1 gray and 1 dun foal. In all, the 131 gray mares produced 72 gray foals, 30 bay foals, 13 brown foals, 8 chestnut foals, 4 black foals, 3 roan foals and 1 dun foal.

CATTLE.

Lord Londonderry's Sale.

This nobleman has been well known for his success with Clydesdales and at his 19th annual sale sold 67 head of mares and foals at an average of close to \$250 each. One filly foal made \$572. A colt foal made \$350.

David Harum on Horses.

One of the most amusing books of the season is "David Harum." His observations on horses and horse dealers are diverting:

"Ev'ry hoss c'n do a thing better'n spryer if he's been broke to it as a colt."

"Do unto the other feller the way he'd like to do unto you—an' do it fust."

"Som horses will balk with some folks an' not with others. You can't most always generally tell."

"The ain't no gamble like a hoss. You may think you know him through an' through, an' fust thing you know he'll be cuttin' up a lot o' didos right out o' nothen'. It stands to reason that sometimes you let a hoss go all on the square—as you know him—an' the feller that gits him don't know how to hitch him or treat him, an' he acts like a diff'rent hoss, an' the feller allows you swindled him. You see, hosses gits used to places an' ways to a certain extent, an' when they're changed, why they're apt

Economical Fall Feeding.

Perhaps there are few matters of everyday interest on which the average man and woman has so hazy ideas as on the question of economy. Scotch wisdom and wit are embalmed in proverbs which touch almost every conceivable topic of human interest. What the old school Scotchman did not know about thrift was hardly worth the knowing, and his ideas of sound economy are condensed into the proverb, "It's no a' gained that goes into the pocke." In other words, we may save in such a way as to actually lose money. This in relation to stock feeding especially is an "over true tale." In all the older districts, especially those round Winnipeg, it may be confidently asserted that this sort of penny wise, pound foolish economy is a perennial source of loss to almost every farmer that handles dairy cows. The town dairyman has learned by ripe experience that if he is to live by his business his cows must be liberally dealt with.

But the farmers outside of that narrow circle see the matter in quite a different light. Their cows are as a rule made to go dry four or five months every winter, or get run down to strippers, whose cream can hardly be made into butter at all, unless by the help of some accidentally fresh cow. And when some amateur student of dairy prout ventures to suggest that such a style of management cannot possibly pay, they smile good naturedly and say inwardly, if not in words, "that's all you know about cows in this country." Their cows are perhaps getting almost nothing, up to date, but what they can pick when rambling round, and occasionally steal from an unfenced haystack. If they do get anything when they get home at night it is almost always the poorest hay of the season's cut. They must save up the best for spring when the cows are coming in,—coming in too often so thin that it is past midsummer before they are up to average milk production.

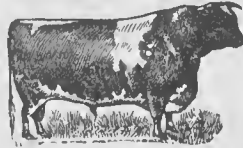
At the risk of being set down as visionary and impractical, we venture to say quite distinctly that if there is one season of the year more than another when it is more profitable than another to give cows a daily feed of good hay, it is the time between now and Christmas. They can pick up a good deal of useful feed on any fine day for the next few weeks, but it has comparatively little nourishment in it and certainly very little to make milk. If the cow is to be made the most profit for us that poor and bulky feed must be supplemented by something better that will help not only to stave off the shrinking which the season must to some extent cause on all spring-calving cows, but also to pass her on into winter in the most profitable condition.

There are certainly very few feeders anywhere that in the extent and accuracy of their feeding knowledge can be placed alongside of Messrs. Harrison and Cook, of Newdale. Yet, as our last month's issue showed, these clear headed men feed good hay to their wintering steers all fall and only put them on poorer feed as the coldness of the weather fits them to turn to account the straw which is the bulk of their all winter ration. Those steers have had no dram on them as is the case with every milking cow, yet ripe experience has shown that even for cattle in that fine condition good hay is the most profitable addition that can be made to the diminishing feed value of the fall pasture of such a splendid pasture country as that along the little Saskatchewan. These skilled feeders know how to save money by spending a dollar or two extra at the right time—it would be well for the country if there were thousands wise enough to follow their example.

There may be some who say, "Well, if I must give extra feed, why not give a little chop." Chop is a very good thing indeed and it would be well if the average farm cow were a little more familiar with it. But without disputing the desirableness of giving a few pounds of chop daily to spring-calving cows, especially, it should be kept in mind that the digestive track of the cow is made to feed mainly on bulky food and succulence is a quality of great importance in all the food of milch cows. As we live longer, and, let us hope, grow a little wiser, we will scheme to have something more fit for milk than the very best natural pasturage can supply in the fall of the year. An acre of corn, a few acres of Brome grass, and what to most of us is meantime much easier to provide a few acres of green-cut oats are a much better blend of fall feed for milch cows than dry prairie herbage and chop, which may help condition, but can hardly help at all in the direction of the milk flow.

We trust that every one of our readers has not only read but carefully pondered what was said about those cows that are

Marchmont Stock Farm.



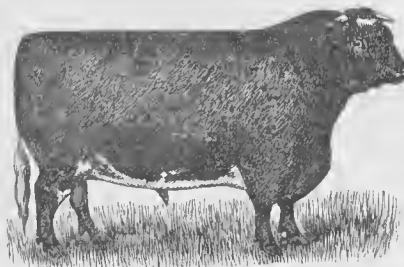
SCOTCH - BRED SHORTHORNS

I have now on hand for sale the 4-year-old bull Crown Jewel 16th (the heaviest and thickest bull ever shown at Winnipeg), 3 yearlings—one Ontario bred, and 17 bull calves, one imported in dam.

At moderate prices. Also **BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

TELEPHONE 1004B.

W. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O.,
(7 miles North of Winnipeg.)



J. E. SMITH Importer & Breeder,
has for sale—
CLYDESDALES—Stallions and Mares, all ages.
SHORTHORNS—Bulls, Cows and Heifers.
HEREFORDS—Bulls and Heifers.

All animals registered in their respective herd books. Everything for sale, except the stock bulls Lord Stanley 2nd and Golden Measure. If notified, visitors met at the station. Come and see the stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or wire—
J. E. SMITH, P.O. Box 274, Tel. 4, SMITHFIELD AV., BRANDON.

HOLSTEINS & YORKSHIRES

A few young Holsteins for sale. Also
Yorkshire Pigs.

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS

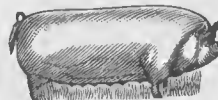


I have been breeding Short horn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale, and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

OAK GROVE FARM.

**SHORTHORN
CATTLE and
LARGE, IMPROVED
YORKSHIRE
SWINE**



Orders booked now for Young Pigs.
Among the Shorthorns recently imported from Ontario, I have for sale a few very fine heifers, and the 8 months old bull Sharkey (dark red); also a fine bunch of sows with pig, and a few choice boars fit for service.

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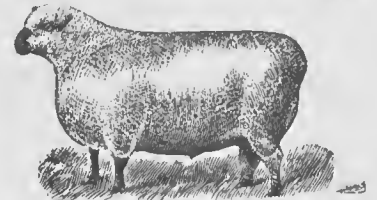
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Anyone wishing to obtain a bull possessing individual merit and of high breeding can make no mistake in writing

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8 YEARLINGS
40 BREEDING EWES.**

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being educated at the agricultural colleges of Kansas and Michigan. Not only is the annual output being considerably added to, but the value of the cow producing it is increasing in the same proportion, and the profit swells in the same pleasant ratio. These men are only backing, by carefully calculated and detailed experiments what the general experience of the most prosperous commercial milk producers all the world over have proven and what no man that has ever honestly tried it will ever gainsay.

What we want every man that has cows on a farm to do is just to try and break loose from the shackles of miserly tradition and let in the light which not only science and exact tests, but the example of the best men in our own country clearly demonstrates—that if there is any profit in a cow it must come from what she gets over and above what is necessary to keep her alive. A good cow is a bank, but if we put as little as we can into that bank it would be folly to draw checks on it when we need the money to keep our business going.

It pays to read The Nor'-West Farmer

amounts are either the highest or the lowest, as they are only chosen to show the vast difference in fees. There is no doubt that the workings of the association benefit the larger man very much more than it does the smaller one, because he has so much wider interests to protect, but in all matters of business the smaller one has just as much "say" and just as good a vote as the biggest man in the concern. The smaller ranchmen, therefore, cannot rightly feel that they may not have a controlling voice in the affairs of the association. In every way, too, the same measures are in force to protect alike the rights of all members. A look over the list of about 110 members of the association shows us that while the majority of the larger ranchers are members, a great many smaller ones do not appear upon the books.

Under existing regulations there are a number of benefits which accrue to the man who does not belong to the association and which are paid for by that body. The payment of one-half of the wolf bounty (which, approximately, costs the association somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1,000 or \$1,200 this year) is one of these. Another advantage comes from the action of the association in regard to

Winter Care of the Calf.

A great deal of the profit of weaning calves, whether grown by hand or nursed by their dams, will depend very much on the kind of care they receive between this time and the spring. We do not care how good their breeding may be or how well they may be fed as yearlings or finished for the market, they will not realise their full promise and possibilities unless they are properly cared for the first winter. It is the mistakes of the first winter that are serious, in handling any kind of young stock, for nature is engaged in laying the foundation, and shapes and molds the frame in accordance with the environment of food or shelter, shrinking it and roughening it under a hard environment in order that life may be preserved at all hazards; in other words, stunts it in order that it may pass through life with less food.

Cattle shipments continue to increase year by year from the district around Medicine Hat. In 1896 the shipments numbered 902 animals; in 1897, 1813; in 1898, 4,131; and it is expected that 6,000 head will be shipped in 1899.



First Prize Polled Angus Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon, the property of Alex. Cumming, Lone Tree, Man.

The herd is headed by Victoria's Montrose, for years sweepstakes winner as best bull, any age. The females are prize winners, having all won first prizes.

The Western Stock Growers' Association.

In the September 5th issue of this paper, in dealing with "The Western Stock Growers' Association and the Wolf Bounty," reference was made to a certain feeling which exists amongst a few of the ranchers that the association is to some extent a "combine of the larger stockmen."

Now let us see how much foundation there is for such a feeling. The by-laws governing membership stipulate that the annual dues shall be \$5 per member and that, besides this, "all members shall be subject, not oftener than once per annum, to an assessment not exceeding three cents a head on all cattle, horses, mules and asses, of which each person may at that time be the owner." This, of course, means that some members are called upon to pay a very much larger amount than others. At the same time, the largest rancher in the association has only one vote, just the same as the smallest. As an illustration of the difference in fees, we find from the books of the secretary of the association that one man pays \$405.20 this year and that another man pays \$5.72. We do not know that these

the brand inspection. In shipping cattle the owner pays the inspector five cents per head for inspection of brands. A number of small shipments are always taking place, the fees for which are not sufficient to pay the inspector for his trouble, so in order to secure sure inspection, no matter how small the shipment, the association pays an extra five cents per head for inspection on all lots of less than two carloads. This protects the stock of all owners alike. Of course, there are manifold advantages which accrue to the members of the association which make it worth while for all ranchers to become members. The conclusion must be that the association is doing a great deal for the mutual interests of all ranchmen, that a much too small proportion of stockmen are members and that the basis of representation really gives the smaller men "the long end of the stick," all feelings to the contrary notwithstanding.

In 1855 Nels. Morris, the well-known Chicago packer, bought 14 young Galloway bulls, which he sent out to his ranch in Wyoming. Next year two of them died and the remainder were alive at the roundup of 1898, after 13 years' service.

Polled Angus Sales.

In the end of September two very important sales of Aberdeen Angus cattle took place in the old country. Clement Stephenson, whose cattle have taken the highest honors at the great English shows, sold 50 head at an average of \$206. The highest priced was a bull, Best Man of Benton, which made \$787. This herd has supplied three champions at Smithfield, three at Norwich and six at Birmingham.

Sir Thomas G. Carmichael, of Castle-craig, sold 49 head at an average of \$240. The cows of this herd were a grand lot, three of them going well over the \$500 mark and the whole 16 averaging \$312. Tuberculosis was bad in this herd some years ago, but by persistent testing the disease has been stamped out, as the high prices paid indicate.

The Indians of the Onion Lake reserve, Saskatchewan, have sold to a buyer for Gordon, Ironside & Fares, a fine lot of steers from their herd, which is said to be one of the finest in the country. They have these to sell besides supplying themselves with all they want.

Another Land Mark.

About a year ago The Nor'-West Farmer had occasion to call attention to the opening of the abattoir at Winnipeg as being a landmark in the rapid development of this country. It is now our duty to call attention to another landmark equally as important, if not more so, than that of last year, and one fraught with the greatest significance to those who have eyes to read the signs of the times.

The great value to the western range country of the mining regions of British Columbia is coming home to the people of Alberta more and more forcibly every day. The possibilities of this country, which was at one time thought to be so far from market that it would never be anything but a ranching country, are opening up in a surprisingly rapid and satisfactory way. So rapidly has the business of P. Burns grown that he has now in course of erection a large abattoir and cold storage building at Calgary to handle the dressed meat for his ever-growing trade in the Kootenay.

That Mr. Burns has large expectations as to what the trade may grow to may be surmised when it is known that the building will have a killing capacity of 300 animals a day, storage capacity for 4,000 carcasses, and will be fitted with the most approved modern appliances for handling stock, and therefore will be the equal in equipment of the Chicago and Kansas City establishments. Connected with the building is a plot of 1,400 acres, which is well fenced and watered, and will be used for pasturage for beef cattle.

Some idea of the trade that Mr. Burns has worked up and of the great possibilities that lie before the people of Alberta may be gathered from the fact that 100,000 lbs. of ham and bacon are needed monthly to supply his markets. At present the most of this comes from Ontario and the United States. If the demand grows, as he expects it will, for his goods, he will next year need 100 hogs a day. The farmers of Northern Alberta should try to raise these hogs, for good prices will be paid for them — prices equal, if not superior, to those of Winnipeg. With a market at their door for cattle, sheep, hogs and butter, there should be a good future before these industries in Alberta. To this can be added poultry, eggs and vegetables. Events are moving rapidly in the west, and farmers must move rapidly also to keep pace with the advantages and opportunities that are opening up for their products. No mistake can be made by going into dairying or any of the lines referred to above, on a large scale, and as rapidly as possible.

The bulky crops of the farm should be turned into meat, milk and eggs, just as surely as the pasture. Production should go on all the year round.

The experiment of inoculating northern cattle so as to make them immune from Texas fever, is reported to have proved practically successful. A bunch of pure bred bulls shipped from the north after being inoculated, has stood the test and Texas stockmen are feeling greatly encouraged, as they can thus get the class of cattle best suited to improve their range stock.

In buying steers to put up to fatten get the best. Always discriminate against those showing poor breeding, and especially against those that show that they have been stunted as calves. Such steers will not give the returns that should follow good feeding. Don't buy animals of that kind because you will generally find that they will leave you no profit in the spring. It is only under very exceptional circumstances that they will pay a profit. Good cattle always pay well.

WOODBINE FARM, CARBERRY, MAN.



AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

S. L. WYANDOTTES.

A few choice 3-months-old boars for sale, sired by Lord Hastings (2515). Booking orders now for fall pigs.

S. J. THOMPSON & SON.

GOLD STANDARD HERD OF REGISTERED BERKSHIRES.



BARGAIN DAYS! Owing to lack of room I have decided to make the next 30 days **Bargain Days**, and will offer choice Berkshires at the following prices: Spring Sows, ready to breed, at \$12 each; a few July Pigs at \$8 each; September Pigs \$5 each; one yearling Sow, due to farrow next month, \$25; B.P. Rock cockerels from eggs from Washington, Ill. Write quick.

J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

Thorndale Stock Farm

JOHN S. ROBSON,
MANITOU, MAN.

30 SHORTHORN BULLS

and as many
HEIFERS FOR SALE.

Write me before buying.



Ridgewood Stock Farm, Souris, Man.

WM. SHARMAN

BREEDER OF

High Class Herefords

A few early Bull Calves for sale.

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

No. 50202. 2 years old in February. Solid color, black tongue and switch. Took 1st prize in Winnipeg as calf.

H. R. KEYES, Midway, Man.

Plain View Stock Farm.

Box 58, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

F. W. BROWN

Importer and Breeder of

Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires

My stock are strictly in it yet. Young stock constantly on hand and for sale. Write for prices, or call and see. Visitors always welcome.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

One yearling bull, ready for service, and one three months old bull calf. Both out of Tempest IV., a cow that gave 101.50 lbs. of milk, containing 3.39 lbs. butter fat, in two days at Brandon Fair.

JAS. HERRIOTT, Box 7, Souris, Man.

DORSET SHEEP and JERSEY CATTLE

I have a number of choice Dorset Horned Rams and Lamb Rams; also 2 registered Bull Calves for sale at reasonable figures.

W. J. WHITLEY, Emerson, Man.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

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Correspond with us if you require new or second-hand Carriages or Buggies of any description. New or second-hand single or double Driving or Work HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, RUGS, ROBES, BLANKETS, etc.

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Clydesdale Horses

AND

Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ontario. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

R. REED-BYERLEY, Cook's Creek, Man., breeder and importer of Clydesdales. Headed by Gem Prince, sired by Cedric. Correspondence solicited.

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Growers of all the best varieties of POTATOES. Seed for sale.

Send for Catalogue, and mention this paper.

W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

Proprietor of Boundary Herd of

POLAND CHINA SWINE



Our herd are direct descendants of such noted hogs as Cauada Wilkes, Guy Wilkes 2nd, M. P. Sanders, and the Tecumsehs. Nothing but first-class stock shipped. Write for what you want; satisfaction guaranteed. Prices always reasonable. Nothing but choice sows kept for breeders. We are now booking orders for spring pigs of 1899. We have a few good winter pigs for sale. Write and describe what you want, and we will endeavor to treat you as we would wish to be treated.

Ayrshire Cattle. Red Tamworth. IMPROVED YORKSHIRE & BERKSHIRE PIGS.

A good selection now on hand, and will quote close prices to reduce stock.

Caldwell Bros, Briery Bank Farm, Orchard, Ont.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

The Value of Bran.

Bran is one of the safest and best feeds that can be used upon the farm. Mixed with meals that have a tendency to form into a compact mass in the stomach, it keeps them open and so greatly aids digestion. Fed to young stock it promotes growth and vigor and it is very difficult to overfeed with it—we only wish that a lot of our farmers were trying to overfeed with it. We would then see a lot of cattle go out on to grass next spring that would make rapid growth and milch cows that would give surprising returns.

Speaking of the value of bran, Waldo F. Brown, a well known and successful farmer in the United States, says:

"I have for many years fed bran and recommend it to others, and do not know of any other food so valuable in winter to keep the system in a right condition, when stock are on dry rations. Bran is for winter feeding what grass is in summer—it regulates stomach and bowels, and enables the animal to better digest and assimilate the other food eaten. I would not attempt to winter yearling colts and calves without bran each day unless I had a supply of carrots for them. I also find it valuable in fattening hogs,

Bran has thus a two fold value: a feeding value and a manurial value. In the eastern provinces where commercial fertilizers are being used, feeders claim that they get the feeding value for almost nothing when they can get bran for \$10 to \$12 a ton, as the fertilizing value returned in the manure is worth that amount. So feeders here want to learn that they can get growth in young stock and milk from milch cows with the bran and that the resulting manure will contain about 75 per cent. of the original fertilizing value of the bran which was abstracted from the soil by the wheat.

We cannot do better than repeat the conclusions arrived at by the Ontario Agricultural College and given in Bulletin 14:

1. Bran is a concentrated food, which, though variable in composition, possesses high nutritive value.
2. Roller process bran is on the average richer than old process bran.
3. Its excess of ash or mineral matters eminently fits it for bone-building in growing animals, and for supplementing the lack of mineral matters in roots.
4. Its chemical composition points to the conclusion that it is somewhat better adapted to the formation of fat and pro-



First Prize Aged Shropshire Ram at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in 1899

The property of R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound, Man.

and consider that there is much less risk of disease when the diet is part bran than if all corn."

Such is the opinion of all stockmen and a good supply of bran should be laid in for the winter and early spring. Mixed with oats it forms a food for milch cows which will give very satisfactory results in the milk pail. Fed along with straw experience, as well as experiment, shows that it gives excellent results in promoting good and satisfactory growth.

Bran has another value not usually taken into account in the west, but one which our eastern friends are not slow to recognize and one to which, sooner or later, our prairie farmer must give some thought. In buying bran we get the greater part of the fertilizing value of the wheat. In the bran we get most of the phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen which the wheat crop has removed from the land. By buying the bran and feeding it to our stock we return most of this fertilizing value to the soil through the manure. Extensive experiments go to show that a very large percentage of the fertilizing value of any food is returned in the manure, a milch cow returning about 75 per cent., a growing animal about 85 to 90 per cent., while a mature fattening animal will return about 95 per cent.

duction of heat than to the formation of muscle or of milk.

5. Both its chemical composition and its physical form adapt it admirably as a supplementary food to be used in connection with poor and bulky fodder, such as straw and roots.

6. Its manurial or fertilizing value alone repays its cost.

If you haven't shelter for your stock it will pay you well to fix up temporary shelter of some kind for days when it is not fit for man or beast to be outside.

The regulation of the imperial government requiring all imported cattle to be slaughtered within ten days after landing often works serious loss to cattle owners, because the meat has to be disposed of immediately, no matter what the state of the market. An English firm are now erecting a large cold storage warehouse and abattoir at Southampton with the view of relieving this state of affairs. Meat can be held here until the market is in a satisfactory condition to sell. We hope to see the day in the near future when all our beef will be killed here and sent forward in cold storage instead of on foot as at present.

Salting the Cattle.

"The sun is setting on the hills
The slanting shadows lie;
'Tis time to salt the cattle
That roam the uplands high.
Come out and hear me call them—
They'll answer to my cry."

Then loud the master shouts, until
The hills and woods resound,
And many a mocking echo
Repeats the mellow sound;
There's not a sign of cattle
In all the pastures round.

Hark! once again the call rings out,
And faintly on the air
Comes the soft low of cattle;
And look! from everywhere,
North, south and east, the herds crowd on
Wild for their wonted fare.

With heads tossed high and nostrils red,
And eager eyes afire,
They stamp and stride and bellow,
Wild with their fierce desire,
And crowd, two hundred head or more,
Close to the guarding wire.

Opens the massive gate, and in
Among that motley crew
Of dun and white and red and brown
He threads a passage through—
The master, with his bag of salt—
A daring deed to view.

"Here, Crunp! ho, Dick!" and right and left
He thrusts them as they close;
"Take care, old Buster, greedy bones—
Ho! Buck and Black and Mose!
Keep to the right, you restless brutes,"
And on and on he goes—

Throwing the salt in luscious heaps,
Till all the hungry crew
Make for their pastures, satisfied
To crop the grass anew;
And the wide gate turns back again
To let the master through.

—Mary A. Denison.

Shorthorn Sales.

A very successful sale of Shorthorns was held by Messrs. Forbes at Henry, Illinois. Much of the stock was imported or bred from recent importations, mostly from the north of Scotland. Ten head of Scotch bred females averaged \$526 each and a 2-year-old bull, Fairhaven, went to \$1,000. In all 50 head were sold and the average of the lot was \$298. This is about the highest average yet made in the States and proves the popularity of the Cruickshanks stock wherever it gets justice. The highest priced cow was a pure Cruickshanks and made \$850. A pair of imported 2-year-olds made \$800 and \$825.

On September 14 twenty imported Shorthorn bulls were sold by different importers. Mr. McLennan is the best known dealer, and his cattle went very high. The highest was Merry Merlin at \$4,250, the next at \$2,550. Only four went below \$500. A heifer sold at \$800. At the same time Dictator, 1st prize Hereford at the English Royal, was sold for \$1,360. So long as such ransom prices are to be had, there is no wonder that good Shorthorns bring high prices at the fountain head.

D. H. Andrews, of Crane Lake, Assa., manager for the Canada Land and Ranching Co., is crossing the Herefords and Galloways to secure a line of bulls for ranch purposes. The cross should give a hardy beast for beef purposes, but as to producing suitable bulls for crossing upon range cattle we predict he will be very sadly disappointed in the result that will follow.

Maintenance and Gain.

Every owner of stock should have a definite idea of what he wants to make of it and feed accordingly. There is no profit in "wintering" stock as it is too frequently done. Years ago we knew of a farmer who in the early days had a nice lot of pigs that weighed about 200 pounds in the fall. They should have been marketed then, but in those days it was thought that pigs must weigh well up to 500 pounds before they were fit for market. So these pigs were kept over winter with the idea of feeding them for the next fall, when they were expected to weigh well. But feed got scarce and by spring those hogs did not weigh as much as they did in the fall. Where had all the grain gone to? Had the pigs and the grain been sold, that farmer would have been money in pocket. As it was he fed all his grain and had nothing to show for it, for the pigs had not gained a pound.

Too much stock is "wintered" in Manitoba in just the same way. They are, if anything, lighter in the spring than they were in the fall and have made no growth. A ration that just keeps an animal going, so that it neither loses nor gains in flesh, is called a maintenance ration and is a ration that should be fed only to work horses in good flesh, to stock bulls, rams or boars. Young stock of all kinds requires a ration that besides maintaining them will cause them to grow and become heavier, or, in other words, to make some gain. This is the only profitable ration to feed and we wish more feeders could see it in that light. The ration should be fed in sufficient quantities to produce the largest gain the animal is capable of making.

The object in keeping stock is to make them grow, fatten, give milk, produce young or work. Experiment has shown, time and again, that the animal first takes out of the food given it enough to maintain its life, after this it uses its food to lay on flesh, to give milk, etc. It is also found that from two-thirds to four-fifths of a good ration is required for the maintenance and that the gain in growth, etc., comes from a very small proportion of the ration fed. Therefore liberal feeding pays. To illustrate: If a thrasher came to thresh for you and only put in sufficient fuel to raise just enough steam to run the separator empty and the minute a sheaf is put in it would stop things, what would you do? We know what you would do. The hands are all waiting and everything depending on that thrasher getting up steam enough to work at full speed and all day long. If he wouldn't get up steam he would soon be told to get out. Now that is about the way we keep too much of our stock. The power necessary to run the empty separator is like the food of maintenance an animal requires. To get work done with the separator more fuel must be put in and steam raised to working point. So with our stock, if gains are to be made and profits come in we must feed up to working point. An animal can not make something out of nothing any more than a man can. The gain in flesh, growth, milk, work, etc., all come from the food fed over and above the food of support. Hence liberal feeding pays. Better keep fewer young things and feed them well than to try to keep too many. One animal making a gain of two pounds a day represents more profit than two animals gaining one pound a day. This is because in the first case all that is required to make the extra gain is to feed enough more to make it. In the second case the food of support has to be fed also. Liberal feeding pays the biggest dividends, both for the winter and in the after results the next summer.

Cubic Space and Tuberculosis.

The British Dairy Farmer's Association has just completed an investigation that can scarcely be regarded as very comforting to the consumers of milk from the average British cow. Professor Wortley Axe was employed to carry through the investigation, and of the lot of cows placed at his disposal he selected nine herds, numbering in all 461 animals. One part of the investigation had reference to the relation between air space and tuberculosis. The theory that from 600 to 800 cubic feet of air space is the proper amount for a cow is, of course, qualified by the nature of the ventilation, but in that relatively mild climate cows live a great deal in the open air, even in winter. Out of the nine herds only two were quite free of the disease. One herd had 41 animals, the other 17, but their general conditions were very much alike. They were bred on the farm, kept outside all day and night in summer and winter, and had a shed to go into in bad weather. They were taken in to be milked and fed and then turned out to pasture. These two and the next healthiest herd have had the best possible conditions for health and weak animals were killed off.

The next best herd of 80 cows had only three reacting. In this case, the owner attributes his comparative freedom from tuberculosis in great measure to the care which has for years been exercised in promptly exorcising from the herd any animal exhibiting the least sign of unthriftiness or want of constitutional vigor. These cattle are out night and day from May to November, and the rest of the year are let out a good deal. They are housed very cheaply, and presumably their ventilation is pretty free. From that the disease ran up through 30 per cent., 71 per cent., on to a lot of 36 cows, with 90 per cent. reacting. They looked well enough as to condition, but two were killed and showed lungs and adjacent organs considerably diseased. This man bought in fresh cows all the time, killing off for the butcher at the end of their period of usefulness as milkers. This is the usual practice with all English cow-keepers in towns, and if the one man dealt with is a fair sample, such cows want to be worked off as quickly as possible. This lot were kept tied up all the time and rushed all they could stand for both milk and beef. About 600 feet of air space was given in some of the worst cases, and it is evident that there must have been infection from other sources than mere impurities in the air of their sheds. There are points in connection with this investigation that may with advantage be taken up again, and we shall return to the subject in some future issue.

The present cattle situation drives the lesson home that the way to profit in animal husbandry is to stay with it, through sunshine and shadow.

The cattle from the Battleford district are in fine flesh this year, in fact, remarkably fat, and show in a tangible way that there must be some good pasture lands in the district.

The increasing demand for good stock is showing a growing difference in the prices paid for good and inferior stock. The former are in demand at increased prices, the latter are less in demand and prices lowering. It pays to breed the best.

The annual meeting of the American Galloway Breeders' Association will be held this year at the Sherman House, Chicago, on Thursday, Nov. 23rd. At this meeting D. McCrae, the well-known Canadian Galloway breeder, of Guelph, Ont., will read a paper on "The Winter Care of Bulls."

CREDIT AUCTION SALE

of high-grade

Shorthorn Cattle

ON TUESDAY,
14th November, 1899.
consisting of about 90 head mixed cows, heifers and steers, the property of

Duncan Sinclair, Oakville, Man.

Portage Branch, N.P.R.

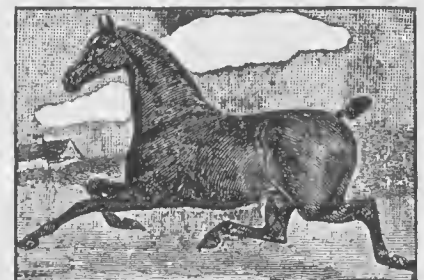
This bunch of cattle are particularly well bred, having been improved for the last 15 years with the best sires that could be bought, and headed at present with Masterpiece (23750), got by Grand Sweep (imp., 17099) (64121), dam Mina Wilson (19625) by Indian Chief (imp., 11108) (57485). Parties wishing high-grade females for foundation stock will do well to attend this sale. Terms—11 months credit on approved joint notes, interest 8 per cent. Sale commences 1 30 p.m. Lunch served.

FARRIS EVANS,

Auctioneer.

DUNCAN SINCLAIR,

Proprietor.



HACKNEYS FOR SALE.

Several Hackney Stallions, pure bred and registered. Can also supply yearling Hackney stallions in the spring, with three crosses (unregistered).

RAWLINSON BROS.

Box 20, CALGARY, ALTA.

CANYON STOCK FARM.

Choice strain of milking SHORTHORNS. Highest type of SHROPSHIRE SHEEP—10 choice young registered Rams for sale.

S. W. PAISLEY, LACOMBE, ALTA.

BERKSHIRES & COTSWOLDS.

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Shorthorns in Scotland.

"Prodigious" is the only fitting remark on the annual joint sale of Messrs. Marr and Duthie, whose scale of prices show the high watermark in value of modern Shorthorns. These men's farms lie alongside each other, and so far from being tempted to foolish rivalry, the success of each seems to help the other. Last year Marr's highest priced calf made the biggest figure ever got for a calf in Britain. Scottish Champion then brought \$1,716. This year his highest was \$1,404. This year Duthie's four highest averaged \$1,436. Duthie's average last year for 24 was \$402. This year for 20 his average was \$620. Last year Marr's average for 19 was \$381. This year his average for 16 was \$585. A heifer calf of Duthie's brought \$520. Ten years ago Duthie's average for 28 was \$227, then thought a very high one, and Marr's was not much more than half. One calf, Golden Drop Victor, went to an Ontario buyer, Mr. Cargill, for \$1,508. Several of the highest priced animals went to men who stand very high as practical breeders, some of them tenant farmers. There were in all 68 head sold, some of them old cows, and the total amount ran up to within a few dollars of \$29,000.

These widely known breeders represent the fountain head of the old Scotch Shorthorns, and Wanderer, one of the 12 bulls that sired the various young animals sold, was bred by Cruickshanks himself. Gordon, of Newton, whose 14 head sold the next day, had \$598 for a yearling heifer and \$1,025 for a 2-year-old, both by Corner Stone, a bull of rising reputation. His average for 14 was \$335. Later in the same week McWilliam, of Stonetown, a rising breeder in the same county, had an average of \$216 for 52 head, which included 17 calves.

Lord Polwarth, who has several Royal championships to his credit, held the same week a sale of Shorthorn and Galloway cattle, Clydesdale horses, and sheep. These, though bred in Scotland, are of Booth blood as regards Shorthorns. The sale was purely a local one, the highest price being \$415 for a 2-year-old by Border Reiver. His average was, for 27 head, \$163.

SHEEP.

Trapping Wolves.

There is a wide difference of opinion among frontiersmen as to the best way to capture wolves, says the New York Tribune. Some maintain that poison is the quickest and surest, while others say that the use of traps is the only successful method. It is hardly to be denied that poisoned meat is now largely a failure. Twenty-five years ago it was an easy matter to poison wolves; strychnine was new to them, and they were destroyed by hundreds. They have become experts in detecting it, however, and a she wolf can teach her whelps to discriminate between pure and poisoned meats. Some cattlemen run down the wolves with packs of hounds, but this is laborious and costly.

Old hunters say that trapping is the most trustworthy way to kill wolves. The remarkable sagacity of the animal makes even trapping a tax on the shrewdness and ingenuity of the trapper. The first thing necessary is to kill the odor of the iron, which is done by smoking the traps by cedar, by rubbing them with beeswax, or by dipping them in blood. Wolf lures, such as assafoetida, aniseed oil or oil of petroleum, are condemned, as their only effect is to make

the animals suspicious.

The trapper begins by tying to a wagon a large piece of beef, venison or antelope, which is dragged over the country where the traps are to be set. Wolves like to run in cow trails, and a spot where a number of trails cross is a good place to set traps. Some hunters put their traps where the wolves can walk into them, while others lure the wolves by baits. Traps should not be set in deeply worn parts of the path, as wolves travel on the higher parts. The necessary equipment for setting traps is, in addition to shovels, a couple of large blankets or sheets, a bucket of fresh blood, two or three rabbits, a beef liver, a pound of cotton wool and the paw of a wolf or coyote. An old trapper describes the actual setting of the traps as follows:

As soon as the drag has passed over the chosen spot, the first thing the trappers must do is to dip their boots and implements in the blood, then spread the blankets on the ground and proceed to put on these, first the sod, which is to be carefully removed, and afterward the loose earth as it is being dug out of the holes that are to hide the logs to which the traps are fastened. When the holes are ready bury the logs and chains with great care, replacing the sod and leaving no loose soil visible and no trace whatever of any disturbance of the earth. Then in the trail dig the shallow holes that are to receive the traps, and be sure that they are just deep enough to be level with the trail, when there is a quarter of an inch of dirt put over the pan. As soon as each trap is set in place, lift the loose jaw until it is perpendicular, and insert under the pan a piece of cotton wool large enough to prevent any dust or sand falling beneath it, as this would entirely hinder the springing of the trap. In handling the trap and earth that covers it wear a pair of gloves dipped in blood. When all the traps are properly concealed and the surplus earth on the blanket has been carried twenty or thirty yards away, take one of the rabbits and use it as a brush to remove all traces of your feet or tools. Then scatter pieces of meat or rabbit over the traps. It is a good plan also to use the foot of a wolf or coyote to make a series of tracks over the traps, and finally when all this is done, to dip the tail of a beef in the blood and sprinkle the place. A setting of traps every two miles is considered enough, but the thicker the better.

The dust over the pan should be a little more even than elsewhere, as wolves like to tread on a smooth place. A piece of white cotton or a tuft of white feathers properly placed often adds a good finish to the setting, as a wolf, attracted by the general scent of the blood, will at once see and minutely examine the white object. Dark, stormy, cold nights are the best for the wolf trapper.

S. J. Thompson, Carberry, Man., has sold his farm at a good figure to Fred. Tilk, of the same town.

How to Train Sheep Dogs.

The best sheep dogs are trained from early puppyhood, and it is a difficult matter to begin with a full-grown dog and make him serviceable. In Scotland, where they are trained to the greatest perfection, the pups are reared in the sheepfold, and sometimes are suckled by a ewe. They grow up with perfect acquaintance existing between the sheep and themselves. They see the daily work of their mother or of other dogs with the flocks, and by imitation they soon take part in it themselves. When half grown, the shepherd takes one at a time to the pastures, where the first lesson is to follow at his heel. Very easily all the rest is learned in constant daily practice.

New Book on Sheep.

Dr. Wm. A. Rushworth, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is issuing a new book entitled "The Sheep, Its Diseases and Mode of Treatment." It is edited by Dr. A. S. Alexander, V.S., late editor of The Farmer's Review, of Chicago, and Professor of Hygiene and Breeding, Chicago Veterinary College. This work will be of special value to veterinarians as well as sheep breeders, as it is the most reliable and up-to-date work that has been published since 1871. From sample pages we have seen, the book promises to be an especially valuable one. It will be well bound and printed and will contain 30 new half-tone illustrations, besides numerous zinc etchings.

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SWINE.

Hog Cholera.

By J. A. Stevenson, V. S., Dominion Gov't Inspector, Carman, Man.

The growing importance of the swine industry in Manitoba and the Territories renders it necessary that those engaged in hog raising and those about to commence this profitable branch of live stock breeding should be informed of the nature of this fatal disease, and especially of the measures necessary for preventing its spread once it has broken out in a locality. The losses to swine owners in some parts of the United States and Canada are very large. It is estimated that in the State of Iowa alone in a single year the losses amounted to from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The recent outbreak in the Carman district in Southern Manitoba is believed to be the first outbreak of it in the province, and it is supposed to be due to imported hogs from Western Ontario. The importance of a rigid inspection of all swine at the port of shipment should be enforced to guard against and affected animals coming into the province. However, I am glad to say, that the outbreak in this district is pretty well stamped out under the quarantine rules of the Department of Agriculture, which causes all farms where the disease has been to be thoroughly cleaned up and all diseased animals slaughtered and burned; also animals that have been in contact with diseased ones.

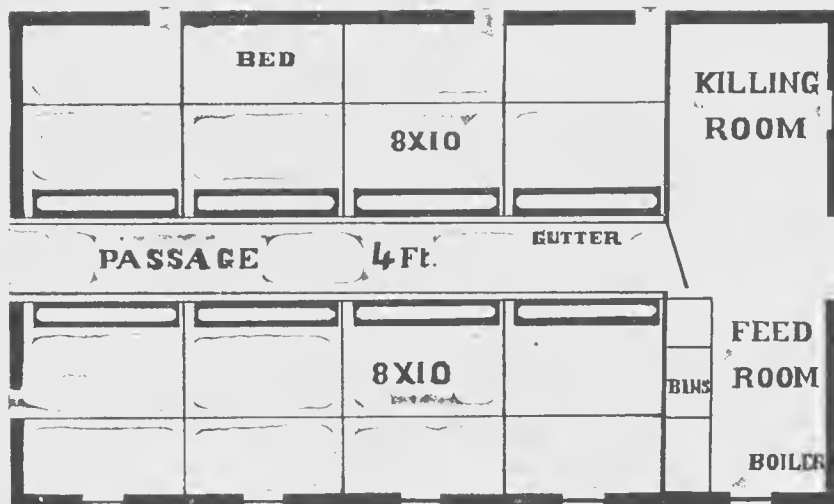
The disease of hog cholera is extremely contagious and infectious—no other disease is more so. It can be conveyed to healthy swine in an endless number of ways, both by direct contact and intermediary agents. When this disease appears upon a neighboring farm, precautions should be adopted to prevent the introduction of the contagion. No one should go upon the fields or into the pens where sick animals are and then go to another farm where the disease has not appeared without first washing their boots and sprinkling their clothes with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid and water and even then it is not advisable. Remember that a particle of manure or dirt the size of a mustard seed from an infected farm is sufficient to start an outbreak that will destroy an herd of swine. A particle that size may be carried upon the shoes of a visitor, upon the foot of a dog or any other animal, upon a wagon wheel, or in a multitude of other ways. Non-intercourse at such a time is therefore the safest rule.

Having had a large experience with the disease while government inspector in Western Ontario, I have found the following symptoms which farmers and swine breeders will do well to note and when found in their herd report immediately to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. The symptoms of disease in swine are not so characteristic as in the larger animals. In the most acute and most severe cases the animals die very suddenly, either before sickness has been observed or after they have been ill but a few hours. Such cases are seen most frequently when the disease first appears in a herd; in the greater number of cases the progress of the malady is slower and there is consequently a much better opportunity to observe the symptoms. There are first seen the signs of fever, shivering, unwillingness to move, more or less loss of appetite, elevation of temperature, which may reach 106 deg. to 107 deg. F. The animals appear stupid and dull and have a tendency to hide in the litter or bedding and remain covered by it. The bowels may be normal or constipated at the beginning of the attack, but later

on there is generally a liquid and fetid diarrhea, abundant and exhausting. The eyes are at first congested and watery, but later on the secretion becomes thickened and accumulates in the angles and has a tendency to gum the lids together. The breathing is more or less rapid and may be oppressed and labored. In the later stages there is a cough, which, however, is not very frequent, and is generally heard when the animals are driven from their bed; it may be a single dry cough, or it may be paroxysmal. The skin is often congested and red over the abdomen, inner surface of the limbs, under surface of the neck and on the ears. The color varies from a pinkish red to a dark red or purple. An eruption is sometimes seen, which leaves crusts or scabs of various sizes over the skin. There is a rapid loss of flesh and the animal grows weak, stands with arched back and the abdomen drawn up, and walks with a tottery, uncertain gait. There is less and less inclination to move and the weakness and exhaustion increases until death results. The course of the disease varies from one or two days to two or three weeks.

The most characteristic lesions of hog cholera seen in post mortem examinations are

(i) Hemorrhages, particularly in the sub-cutaneous, sub-mucous and sub-serous



Plan of New Piggery erected by A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.

connection tissue, in the lymphatic glands and the porous organs of the body.

(2) Ulcerations of the large intestines, especially the caecum and ilio-caecal valve.

(3) Collapse of lung tissue and less frequently bronchial pneumonia.

The first question that occurs to the owner of swine when disease appears amongst his animals is, "What is the disease with which they are affected?" It is important to briefly consider the nature of the evidence upon which this question is to be answered. If several animals are affected with the symptoms already enumerated, and if the same disease has been affecting the hogs on neighboring farms, we may decide that the disease in question is present. The owner should immediately report to the Department of Agriculture, so that steps may be taken to have an investigation held and the proper precautions observed in stamping out the disease and in keeping it from spreading.

Where growing pigs have to be confined see that they have access to a mixture of salt and hardwood ashes. It is a good plan also to burn bones and add the bone ash to the mixture. Add some charcoal. Young pigs need material to grow bone and there is hardly sufficient of it in the feed they get if they are shut up

A. B. Potter's New Piggery.

The Farmer has pleasure in giving its readers the ground plan of the new piggery built this summer by A. B. Potter, the well known Holstein and Yorkshire breeder of Montgomery, Assa. The building is 24 ft. wide and 40 ft. long, set on a stone foundation. It is a frame building with side walls 9 feet in height. The frame of the building is 2x4 studding and 2x6 rafters, with a 9-foot pitch. On the outside of the studding there is drop siding and British Columbia shingles; on the inside half-inch lumber and the space filled with concrete. Then on the inside inch strips are nailed on, on these tar paper, and then ship-lap, thus leaving an inch space. The ceiling is 7 feet high, the joists being 2x6, floored with matched flooring, thus making a capacious loft overhead for straw. The building stands with the long side to the south, and on this side are the windows, 20x24 inches, one in the centre of each pen, and another in the east end in the killing room.

Reference to the plan will show the general layout. A 4-foot passageway runs down the centre and on either side arc four pens 8x10 feet. Double board partitions divide each pen and the partition between

the pig-pen proper and the feed and killing room runs right to the ceiling. The floor throughout is of Thorold cement, so also are the troughs. The floor and the foundation, too, has a fall of 3 inches to the west. This keeps the back of all the pen floors on a level with the sill. The floors of the pens have a fall of 3 inches from the sill to the gutter. The back half of each pen is raised for a sleeping pen, 2-inch plank on top of 2x4 scantling.

The trough is 15 inches wide on the outside and 6 inches deep. The space in the centre for holding food is 7 inches wide at the top and 5 inches at the bottom. Swinging doors above the troughs admit of feeding, and by raising them higher pigs can go in or out. Outside the trough is the gutter, made by laying down a 2x4 scantling and raising the floor of the passageway that much higher. A 2-inch space at the upper end of the trough and a 6-inch one at the lower end allows drainage from the pen to enter the gutter. Each gutter is carried by a 2-inch iron pipe under the sill of the west door. The feed-room is furnished with feed bins, and later a boiler will be put in. The killing room is open to the feed-room. A well outside the east door supplies the necessary water. Three pens on the north side and the west one on the south side have doors, 1 foot 8 inches wide and 2 feet high, swung at the top, opening into yards. Two of these yards

will be small, with a board fence between them, but the other two will each be about a quarter of an acre in extent. Large enough any way to admit of them being plowed and sown with a crop for green feed. These will be fenced with a Page wire fence.

Mr. Potter estimates that the material for the building, the pump and the crib work of the well will reach about \$375. He has done all the labor himself, except about 25 days' work, for which he paid \$1 a day and board. This estimate does not cover the cost of the fencing for yards, or the boiler which is to be added. The Farmer wishes Mr. Potter every success with his new piggery.

Heavy Feeding.

In feeding pork, either for sale or for our own use, there is no economy in stinting the ration given. Cold weather is here and the hogs should be rushed along as fast as possible. Care must always be taken, however, not to crowd them so hard as to derange the digestive organs. Heavy feeding does not consist in keeping a big supply of food before the pigs all the time. The most food will be consumed by feeding at regular intervals, and then only what the animals will clean up nicely and keep their appetites keen. A little exercise helps this, so does variety. A little green feed will also be found an advantage, such as mangels, carrots, turnips, cabbage, or small potatoes. This green feed is not to take the place of the grain ration, but to supplement it and give variety. A little charcoal thrown to the fattening pigs every day will be relished by them and aid in keeping the stomach in good working order.

Among the Breeders.

James Yule, manager of the Prairie Home Stock Farm, Crystal City, Man., is in Ontario in the interests of the farm. The crop this year has been a very heavy one, yielding about 20,000 bushels of grain.

J. S. Robson, Manitou, Man., writes: "I have more calves this year than ever before. In all I had 37 bull calves and a number of heifers. They are a good, strong boned, heavy lot, out of Village Boy 12th, 24409. Our young bull, Royal Judge, has grown to be a large lusty fellow."

G. A. Love, of Red Deer, Alta., offered his herd of fifteen head of Shorthorns for sale by auction at that town on Oct. 12th. There was a fair attendance, but owing to the season being so late and money as yet more or less uncertain, the sale being a cash one, bidding was not brisk, and only one heifer was sold, bringing in the neighborhood of \$100.

Robert White, Wakopa, Man., reports that his herd of Shorthorns have come off the grass in splendid shape this year. Out of a good crop of calves there are only two bulls, but one of these is an especially good one, in fact, the calves include some very fine ones in both sexes and great hopes are entertained for some individuals on account of their splendid growth and quality. He counts them a much better lot of calves than he had a year ago, being very short-legged, square blocky youngsters. His three-year-old herd bull, "Crimson Chief," bred by H. O. Aycarst, of Middlechurch, Man., has given splendid satisfaction this year, and not a single cow has been returned for service. Although he has had a number of offers for him, he does not care to sell him for awhile. He has had a good lot of sales during the past season, and has had

to refuse some good offers for breeding females. A number of enquiries have come from the Territories and his ad. in the Nor'-West Farmer, he says, has brought in very many letters. Mr. White has a splendid stock barn, erected in 1898,

and to the conveniences with which it has been fitted, he is adding an inside water service. He has lots of feed this year, and expects to have his herd, which now numbers upwards of thirty head, in good shape next spring.

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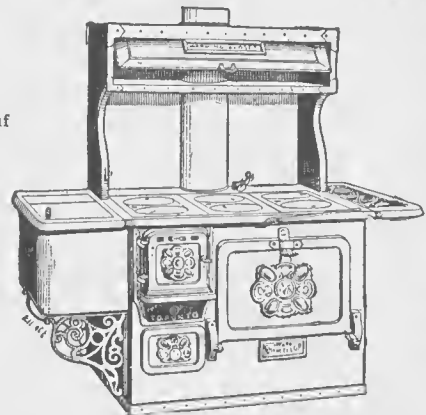
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Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Saddle Gall.

B., Gleichen, Alta.: "(1) Please let me know what is the best remedy for an old saddle sore on a horse. This sore (on back-bone) heals over after a couple of weeks' rest and care, but if the horse is warmed up again the skin breaks and a few drops of a mattery nature is discharged.

"(2) Have heard that boiled oil may be given to animals in place of raw linsced. Is this so?"

Answer.—1. When the sore is healed by rest and the application of healing remedies the cicatrix or scar remains tender for some time and is easily injured by pressure of saddle or harness. It is necessary to employ something to toughen the cicatrix and make it more resistant to pressure. This may be accomplished by rubbing in daily a little astringent ointment such as the following: Powdered galls, three drachms; powdered opium, one drachm; lard, one and a half ounces. Make an ointment. The saddle should not press anywhere along the spinal column. If it does so it is either badly made or unsuited to your horse and should not be used on him.

2. Boiled oil has been given to horses, but usually results fatally. In the so-called "boiled" oil certain substances are added, such as oxide of lead, to increase the drying properties. It should never be given to horses.

Partial Paralysis.

B. T. W., Seamo, Man.: "I have a young mare 5 years old. The early part of summer she was not worked, but toward the end I hitched her to the mower and worked her steady; the last day or two she would go slow and then stop; gave her a week's rest, then hitched her in the wagon and hauled hay several days; did not notice anything wrong. One morning I went to the stable and found her down; she could not get up without assistance, and then could not stand, so had to sling her; the trouble seems in hind quarter; noticed her hind legs were cold from hoof up. I treated her for paralysis, giving her tincture of nux vomica; she seemed to get stronger, so I let her out for exercise. She ran about and seemed lively. I put her back in the stable and took away sling, thinking it was not wanted. The next morning she was down again and could not get up without help; since then kept her in sling; do not feed much grain; she is in fair condition and a good feeder. Please say what is wrong with her and give treatment."

Answer.—Your diagnosis is probably correct, and the drug well selected, but the disease is a peculiar one and often resists treatment. As you say she is in good order I would advise depleting the

system either by purging or bleeding her. Then feed on light rations and give as an alternative one drachm of iodide of potassium twice a day. This may sometimes be given dissolved in the drinking water, or else sprinkled on the food. Watch the urinary organs and if there seems any difficulty in micturating, or the urine is scanty or high colored give spirits of nitrous ether freely until the secretion is copious.

Lameness After Foaling.

Subscriber, Whitford, Alta.: "I have a three-year-old mare which foaled in the month of June out on range on a cold rainy day. I brought her in and put her in the stable the next day. She was so stiff on both hind legs that she could not walk out of the stable. One leg got better but she is still lame on the left leg and her flesh has fallen in between stifle joint and hip. Gave no medicine and worked her very little; gets worse when worked. Foal has done well."

Answer.—During the act of parturition a great strain is thrown upon the structures of the maternal pelvis. In most cases the natural elasticity of the soft parts, and the rapidity with which the act is performed, are sufficient to protect these organs from injury. But when there is a disparity between the size of the foetus and the maternal passage, as might easily be the case in a mare foaling at the age of three years, both the pressure on the organs at the time of its action may be increased to such an extent as to cause a material injury. Such is often the case after difficult parturition, when the mare has been submitted to severe or lengthy efforts and manipulations before the foetus could be removed. Then it is not uncommon to see stiffness in the hind legs, lameness and sometimes partial paralysis as a result. Some of the nerves and blood vessels supplying the hind legs pass down in each side of the pelvis, where they are compressed during the passage of the foetus, and sometimes seriously injured. In the case of your mare there was an additional cause at work in the cold rain that fell on her at the time. This would have a very depressing effect on the vigor of the mare and prevent a quick reaction and recovery from her labor. The present condition seems to be of the nature of sciatica and is probably associated with an injury to the nerves within the pelvis. The falling in of the flesh between stifle and hip is the atrophy of muscle that follows disuse and is the natural consequence and not the cause of the prolonged lameness. Your mare is young and may get better in time, but I don't know of any remedy for her condition.

Sow Coming in Heat.

H. L., McGregor, Man.: "I subscribed for an American agricultural paper at \$1 per annum, and in it I noticed it stated that if I took a sow to the boar nine days after farrowing she would take the boar. I did this, and the sow did not take the boar for seven weeks, although she was left with him the whole of that time. I had to pay 25c. per week, cost of feeding sow, which came to \$1.75. I could have kept the sow at home for half that sum, so I have come to the conclusion that buying that paper did not pay. What do you say? All the farmers I have spoken to state that they have never heard of a sow taking the boar on the ninth day after farrowing, but that on the second or third it frequently happens."

Answer.—It is a common practice to breed mares on the ninth day after foaling, but we have never heard of its being the case with sows. Oestrus or "heat" appears at a variable period after farrow-

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ULCERKURE THE MODERN HEALING WONDER FOR

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We received the following letter on Oct. 13 last—

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ing and then recurs pretty regularly once a month until the sow is pregnant. Reliable breeders report that they have sometimes been able to "catch" a sow on the second or third day, but it is not always to be depended upon.

Indigestion.

J. L. L., Gladstone, Man.: "I have a mare, four years old, that is troubled with indigestion. She is all right when driven regularly and has not been standing in stable over a couple of days, but if standing for a week, when driven takes bad with gas on the stomach, does not bloat; reaches up wind, when she is easier for a short while. Always takes bad when given a long drive after standing in stable some days. Last time vomited up her food after driving all day; would not eat at noon, although apparently all right when put in stable at noon. How should I treat her and can it be permanently cured?"

Answer.—Your mare should not be incurable, but some of the symptoms you describe, the vomiting up her food, for instance, are not seen in ordinary cases of indigestion and accompany grave diseases or injuries of the stomach. Begin treatment by giving her a purgative ball composed of seven drachms of aloes and one of ginger mixed up with sufficient soft soap or treacle to make a ball. The mare should be starved for twelve hours before giving this and fed on bran mash for twelve hours afterwards. After the purging has ceased put her on her ordinary diet and give her half an ounce of dilute sulphurous acid in her water twice a day. Be sure and always water before feeding, and do not start her to work or drive immediately after feeding.

Arthritis.

A. N., Red Deer, Alta.: "I have a horse five years old, weighing 1,500 lbs. Three months ago he cut himself on the inside of the hind leg close to the joint, just through the skin. A fortnight later it started to get lame and swollen. I used cold water and worked at the same time for about two weeks and getting worse. I had to let him rest for about one month and put blister on, but the swelling did not go down altogether, but the lameness disappeared. I started to work and the horse turned worse than before. Please prescribe."

Answer.—The skin wound became inflamed and the inflammation extended into the neighboring joint, producing arthritis. You will have to give up any idea of working the horse for some time, perhaps two months. If the joint is not painful to the touch, you should repeat the blister. If painful, do not blister until the acute stage is passed, but foment with hot water instead and after each bathing rub in a little anodyne liniment: menthol, one drachm, camphor, two drachms; oil of origanum, half an ounce; methylated spirits, one pint. The same liniment will be useful in removing the swelling after the lameness has disappeared.

—President McAvery, of the Edmonton District Railway, says that arrangements are being completed for extending the railroad 50 miles north from Strathcona, to join the old survey at Lake St. Ann.

—It is a matter of considerable surprise that an order for artillery horses was placed in Chicago by the imperial government, thus apparently overlooking Canada. The High Commissioner in London has been instructed to notify the war office that Canada is able to supply the class of horses wanted.

—A sample of Canadian tinned beef, put up by Gordon, Ironside & Fares, has been sent to South Africa by the Anderson Produce Co. Should it prove acceptable British troops will have the pleasure of eating Canadian beef and another profitable line of work added to the many new ones Canada is constantly finding.

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Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Chap. 60) the following persons ONLY are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba or to collect fees for service rendered as such:

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Braund, F. J.	Wawanesa.
Brocken, G. E.	Clan William.
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Butter Won't Come.

The season of difficult churnings is now here and requests come in for explanations as to why the butter won't come. This is particularly true in a country where the majority of the cows calve in the spring. By this time in the fall they are pretty well dried up and there is always trouble for the housewife at churning time. Then, too, at this time of the year the butter has frequently a very bitter, objectionable taste. This is owing to some one or more of the cows putting too large a percentage of salts in her milk, as some of them do when going dry. The only cure for this is to find out, by tasting the milk from each cow, which is the offender, keep her milk out of the general lot, and feed it to the calves or pigs if she is giving too much milk to let her go dry.

To be baulked with a churning is very disappointing after one has gone through all the operations leading up to it and especially so if they have been done according to the best light one possesses. But we are pleased to say there is a cure for the trouble. It arises from various causes and careful study by experts at many of the experiment stations shows that in every case, once we know the cause, the churning can be successfully made. As a general rule difficulty in churning occurs where there are only a few cows, where the appliances for handling the milk and cream are poor and where the conditions for ripening the cream are not of the best. Where conditions are more favorable and more cows are kept the addition of the milk of a fresh cow generally stops the trouble.

But where there are no fresh cows to relieve the trouble, what is to be done? First let us look at the nature of milk. The butter fat in milk is held in suspension in the form of tiny globules. Examined under the microscope it is found that the fat globules in the milk of a newly calved cow are quite large and soft; if however, the same cow's milk is examined when she has been in milk for six months it will be found that the fat globules are very much smaller and harder. Analysis of the fat shows that it is really made up of several fats. In the fresh calved cow's milk fats predominate which have a low melting point, while in the milk of a stripper the melting point is very much higher and the fat is harder. This points to a solution of the trouble. The temperature at which the churning is done must be raised to meet the higher melting point of the fat. The fat globules in the cream are gathered by impaction, that is, they must be soft enough when churning is in progress to stick together when they strike one another. Temperature in churning is another important item and its importance is shown here. When the cows are nearly all strippers the churning temperature must be higher, hence a thermometer is an absolute necessity in every well regulated dairy and avoids guess work, which is the cause of more trouble than anything else. Raise the temperature to such a point that the butter will come in about 30 minutes.

There are cases, however, which cannot be cured by a rise in the churning temperature, the cream remains as obdurate as ever and the butter simply won't come. The cause then arises from ano-

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MOST men do not live up to their full privilege in the conduct of business. This is no less true of the creameryman than of other business men. It is your privilege to employ only the best machinery and the best methods in your business. It is your privilege to make only the "top-o' can," "gilt-edge," "extra select creamery" butter—the kind that makes the dollars, bringing reputation for yourself and your creamery. Much, very much, will depend upon the kind of Separator you use in your creamery.

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have always invariably increased the yield of butter in a creamery over and above the best that was being done by Separators of other manufacture. Such increase has been sufficient to pay a liberal percentage of the whole cost of the machine.

In addition to this increase in product are the further advantages of safety; economy in oil; economy in repairs; large actual and reserve capacity; quality and churnability of the cream; smoothness and absolute freedom from ropiness and bitter froth in the cream, and the resulting improved quality of the butter.



Our knowledge of the Sharples Tubular Separator in superiority of construction and working ability is such that, when requested to do so, we gladly place them with the most exacting buyers, or with the users of any other make of Separator in existence, and guarantee superior results in clean skimming and in the quality of the product.

Of course, we should not make such a liberal and sweeping offer if it were not fully justified by past and present results. Take these things into consideration while you are reading this advertisement. Meditate them, and then write us.

	Warranted Capacity.
No. 25 Tubular	- 2,500 lbs. per hour.
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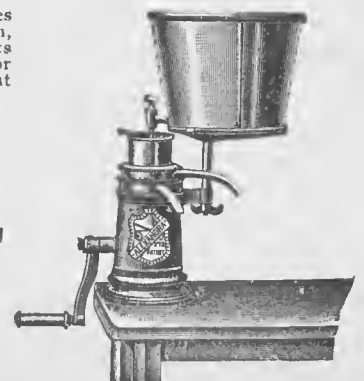
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ther source. The longer a cow is in milk the more albumen it is found to contain. This increased amount of albumen makes the milk more viscous, or sticky. It seems to gather round the fat globules and not only prevents them rising so that it is difficult to get all the fat out of the milk when set in deep pails, but also prevents the fat globules from coming together in the churn. Some dairymen overcome this by diluting the milk when setting it, others by adding 25 per cent. water to the cream when it is set to ripen. This really amounts to washing the fat globules. If a baulky churnful of cream will not gather even when the temperature has been raised, then wash the cream in the churn by adding two or three times its volume of water and let it stand until the cream rises. Raising the temperature of the cream also assists, because it tends to coagulate the albumen, thus reducing the viscosity and making churning easier. The washing plan is the best, however. When the cream comes fairly well but refuses to gather it can be helped by adding, for a small churning, a gallon of water at the churning temperature and a handful of salt.

Another source of trouble is insufficient ripening. During cold weather the cream frequently does not ripen as rapidly as in hot weather and sometimes we may say it hardly ripens at all, or only part of it ripens, or it may be set near the stove to ripen and some of it gets over-ripened. Sweet cream cannot be churned at ordinary temperatures, hence the cream foams. It is really whipped cream then, and not until ripening with its accompanying production of lactic acid takes place will that cream churn.

One of the above causes will be found at the bottom of nearly all unsuccessful cases of churning. Knowing, then, the reasons why cream will not churn, we have it in our power to remove the cause and so have regularity and satisfaction with our churnings.

Rapid City creamery will be kept open till the end of November.

Twenty-six English counties now employ dairy instructors. Their cost varies from \$25 per course of ten days, up to \$125 for a similar period.

Dairy Superintendent C. Marker, of Alberta, reports an extra good demand for creamery butter this fall and has sold all the make of his system up to Nov. 1st at a comparatively good figure.

Moose Jaw creamery closed the last day of October. Regina creamery has also shut down. The first of November will see most of the creameries closed. A few in favored localities will run a few weeks longer.

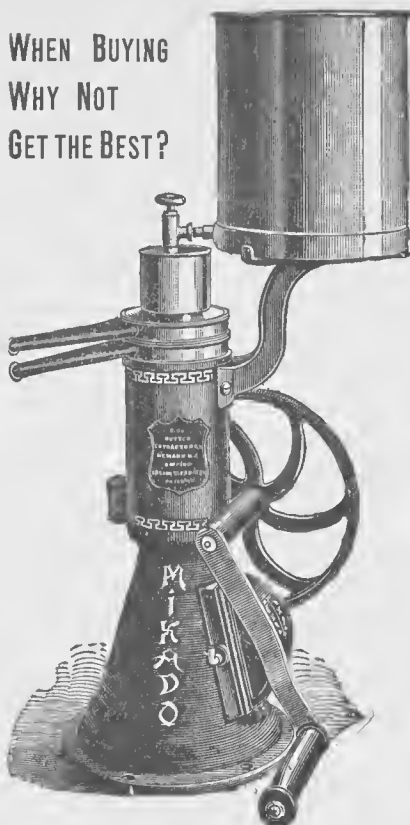
Edmonton creamery has been closed for the season. Red Deer and Innisfail will run all winter. The output for the season of the factories under Mr. Marker's supervision has been over 600,000 lbs. Most of it sold at 23c.

In building up the dairy industry of Ontario two things have been taught and urged, namely, purity and high quality of products and economy of production. Whatever set-backs this great industry may have met in the past few years can be traced to a neglect of one or the other of these important points.

In a short interview with F. Kidd, butter-maker at Calgary, we were told that the season's work has been very satisfactory, the make this year increasing at least 25 per cent. over last year. He expected to close about Nov. 1st. The cream gathering stations at Lacombe and Olds, now tributary to Calgary, will be turned over to Wetaskiwin during the winter season.

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WHY NOT
GET THE BEST?



We wish to draw the attention of intending purchasers of Cream Separators to the **EMPIRE MIKADO**—a cut of which appears herewith.

This Separator has now been tested in Manitoba for three years, with ever increasing satisfaction. The strong points in its favor are—the reasonable price at which it can be sold, the absolute cleanness with which it skims, the ease with which it is operated, the whole weight of the bowl being on "ball bearings," it goes like a top, and a child of ten can work it.

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The **MIKADO** is the smallest of the Empire machines. It has a capacity of 275 pounds in winter, or 300 pounds in summer per hour, and as compared with deep or shallow setting, a dairy of ten cows will save its cost in a year, out of the extra cream received.

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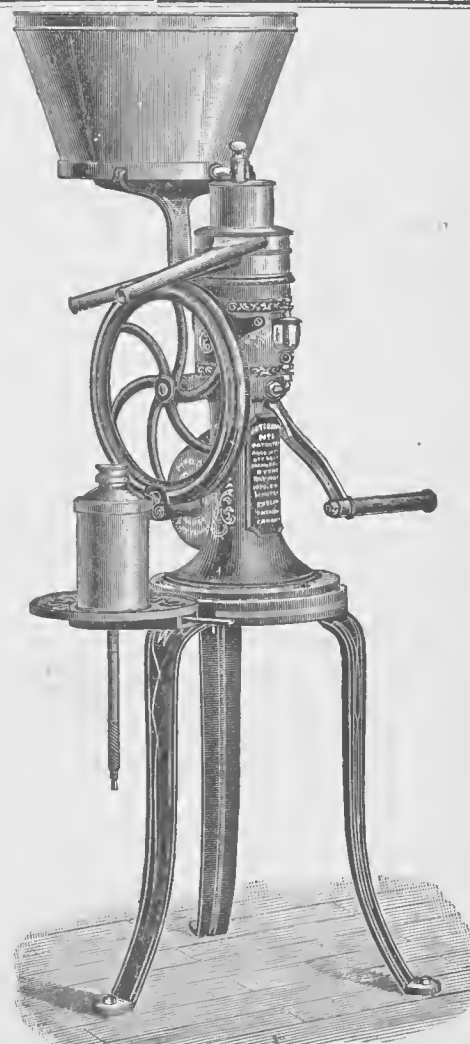
It is very easy to clean, on account of the simplicity of its skimming device, and has no equal as a skimmer.

A trial of this machine will prove true all that we claim for it. Try the "National" before purchasing, and you will save money.

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"NATIONAL" No. 1.—SKIMS FROM 330 TO 350 LBS. PER HOUR





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A reliable poultryman says that he has found it an excellent plan if a hen house is damp and cold to hang up a good stable lantern at night. He always suspends it by a wire from the ceiling about the centre of the house. It not only warms the house, but also dries the air. Do not have the flame too high. There is no need to be alarmed about carbonic acid gas accumulating as there will be enough fresh air get in from the outside in most poultry houses, often more than one lantern can keep warm. Plenty of glass on the south side of the house is another good plan to secure a dry house. The sunlight on the walls and floors dries the house. A damp house means death to poultry.

Lime and Oyster Shells.

Poultrymen are frequently told to feed broken oyster shells to their poultry with the idea that it will improve the quality of the egg shells. We doubt very much if this has been proved. The lime found in oyster shells is insoluble, and is soluble only in acids. The processes of digestion may liberate some of the lime, but we rather think the chief use of the broken oyster shells is to assist in grinding the food. All the foods fed contain a certain amount of lime and these being broken up by the blood are available for forming egg shells. Hard water contains lime in solution and the hens by drinking it can secure all the lime they want. If more is needed a little can be added to the water. This need of lime is advocated upon the supposition that when hens lay soft shelled eggs lime is needed. The fact is experience has shown that when hens lay eggs with soft shells they are too fat and such eggs are the product of a deranged system. The cure is not in lime, but in a change of feed, or less feed and more exercise.

Space for Poultry.

How many fowls can be housed in a hen house of a given size, is a question that is often asked by farmers. The answer to this question varies greatly. A safe rule is to allow 10 square feet to each hen. This means that a house 10x10 feet in size should have only 10 hens. Some successful men would put in this sized pen as many as 20 and some 25, thus allowing only four square feet of floor space to each hen. The hens need room for scratching and working and should be kept busy all day long. By having a platform for the roosts high enough for the hens to work under it, as Mr. Crosbie has in his house at Manitou, more hens can be put in a given space, but it does not pay to overcrowd. Six square feet to each hen is a good average. The smaller the floor space for each bird the more carefully do they need to be looked after to see that they have plenty of exercise and that the building is properly ventilated. It is false economy to overcrowd. The litter gets fouled too quickly and insufficient exercise is sure to follow, resulting in overfat diseased hens. Plenty of room induces exercise, which with proper feeding, is the key to successful winter laying.



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N.B.—This is FIRST CLASS STOCK.
I have set the price low, as I have
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Stock for Sale—Light Brahmas, B. P. Rocks, C. I. Games, Blue Andalusians, White P. Rock Cockerels, Single Comb White & Brown Leghorns, Buff Pekin Bantams, and pair of English Ring Neck Pheasants.

My birds won 32 prizes this year.

B. P. ROCKS I have fine young stock of all
B. B. RED GAME varieties, from prize breed-
PIT GAME ers. Prices right.
EMBDEN GEESSE **S. McCURDY,**
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HOUDANS AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

Our Houdans again win 1st prize at Winnipeg Industrial in strongest competition. All our this year's breeding stock for sale at low prices to make room for young birds. Choice cockerels for sale after Sept. 1st. Place orders early and get first pick.

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White Leghorns

Have still a few fine young Cockerels for sale. Prices up to 15th of Oct. \$1 and \$1.50 each. Also a yearling, and 2-year old cock, past seasons breeders. No more females for sale.

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BLACK MINORCAS
BLACK HAMBURGS
S. C. B. LEGHORNS
INDIAN GAMES

I have a fine lot of young
stock and all this year's
breeders for sale cheap.

Write for particulars.

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A few pair of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at \$4.00 per pair.

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A few young stock of all
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young Gobblers from imp.
40 lb. Gobblers at \$2 each.

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POULTRY YARDS,
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BARRED P. ROCKS,
WHITE LEGHORNS,
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BUFF BANTAMS, also
COCKER SPANIELS FOR SALE.

JAS. F. McLEAN,
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Box 394

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J. W. Higginbotham, Esq., Druggist, Virden, Man., writes:—"I have seen poultry magazines containing 50 pages that did not contain as much real practical information as your pamphlet 'How to make Hens lay in Winter.'"

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HOLDERS OF LIEUT.-GOV. PATTERSON'S CUP.

Young birds, also a few choice one and two year old hens, prize winners, for sale.

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A few choice Cocks
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FOR SALE.

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Will sell a few ties
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Live Stock Impounded, Lost, or Estray.

The following is a list of animals impounded, lost or estray since our October 26th issue:—

Impounded.

Brandon, Man.—One gelding pony, color grey, three years old, with white face. Ben. Lyon, 23, 11, 20.

Brandon Hills, Man.—One horse, color light sorrel, white on left hind foot, fore-top cut short, age about ten years. Walter Gerry, 20, 9, 18.

Lansdowne Municipality, Man.—Thirty head of cattle, all ages. Thos. I. Lokier.

Marlborough, Assa.—One yearling sorrel colt filly, two white hind feet; and one yearling dark colt, three white feet, white stripe on face, no brands. J. G. Beesley, N.W. qr. 22, 18, 27.

Minnedosa, Man.—Two horses, color buckskin, one dark and one light; two horses, color dark bay; one mare, color dark bay; all branded on near hind quarter with a heart upside down. A. E. Hole, 20, 14, 18.

Morris, Man.—One horse, color black, aged, no brand or mark visible. A. McEachen, 18, 5, 1E.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.—One bay mare, about 12 hands; on October 2nd, one horse, color buckskin; one pony mare, about two years, bay, T on right hip; one horse, about two years, dark buckskin, T on right hip. G. Spencer, 28, 17, 15W2.

Routledge, Man.—One mare, color brown, branded P on shoulder, rope on neck; also one colt, color brown, about one year old, leather halter on. H. McIver, 20, 9, 25.

Silver Creek Municipality, Man.—One steer, color red; one steer, color white; one steer, color red and white; one heifer, color red; one heifer, color black; all about one year old. John H. Switzer, 32, 20, 26.

Sinclair, Man.—Two calves, color red; three calves, spotted red and white; one calf, color grey. J. Amundason.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—One mare, dark brown, XX on right shoulder, right fore foot shod. G. Sylvain, N.W. qr. 34, 18, 25W2.

Viriden, Man.—One broncho mare, color light bay, star on forehead, branded K on left hind quarter; one broncho mare, color dark bay, branded T on left hind quarter; both wild and apparently broken. Free Lansing, 12, 9, 26.

Winchester Municipality, Man.—One mare, color grey, lame on left hind leg, 9 years old; one horse, color bay, 8 years old, white star on forehead, white spot on nose. Albert Lynn, 18, 1, 23.

Yorkton, Assa.—One bull, color red, combination HC on left hip, white under belly, ring in nose. F. C. Cornish, N.W. qr. 30, 25, 3W2.

Lost.

Alcester, Man.—Five calves, two steers, one pure white, one a roan; three heifer calves, two red with white face, one spotted red and white. S. G. Moore, 21, 4, 19.

Boisevain, Man.—Five spring calves, two steers and three heifers, one steer white, one steer roan, two heifers red with white faces, one heifer red and white. Samuel G. Moore, 21, 4, 19.

Dominion City, Man.—Two bull calves, color red. Reward. A. H. Black.

Carberry, Man.—Nine spring calves, two of them had small bells on. John Gorrell, 4, 10, 13.

Clanwilliam, Man.—One yearling stallion, bay; one yearling mare, bay, with one white hind foot and star in forehead; and one grey mare branded W, aged about nine years. E. R. Koping.

Edmonton, Alta.—One brown horse,

about nine years old, branded circle with 2 inside, two hind feet white. J. R. McDonald.

Findlay, Man.—One bay mare, nine years old, white spot on left shoulder, brand on right shoulder, ruptured behind, rope around neck, weight between 1,100 and 1,200 lbs.; also one colt, six months old, color black, with white stripe down face, three white feet, with leather halter on. Reward will be given. John R. Davis, 16, 7, 25.

Glendale, Man.—One 3-year-old light bay mare, about 16 hands high, having a white star on her forehead and a wart on her left jaw. Thomas Bolton.

Greenwood, Man.—One horse colt, black, few white hairs in forehead, coming two years old, good size; also one cream colored broncho, dark mane and tail, gelding, left together. A reward of \$10 will be paid for their recovery. James Gillespie.

Lacombe, Alta.—Two mares and a sucking colt, one brown mare, brand X near shoulder, one bay mare, white legs and face, brand CB near shoulder, colt of latter same color. B. W. Tibbitt, Buffalo Lake.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—One bay mare, about three years old, branded C on left side of neck and double crank on left shoulder. Had halter and long rope when last seen. Fred. Hudson.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Strayed from Boharm school house, about 24th August, buckskin pony mare, about 14 hands, of chunky build, left with about 50 feet of tether rope attached. Quarter circle A on left hip and V2 on right shoulder. Mahlon Johnston.

Morinville, Alta.—One strawberry roan horse, branded W on shoulder, off hoof cracked, shod on front feet, six years old, weight 900 lbs. Reward for return to Alberta Hotel, Edmonton, or Jas. Corribeau.

Neepawa, Man.—One light bay pony, with white stripe on face, and both hind feet white and tail clipped. Hugh Gillespie, 30, 14, 16.

Oak River, Man.—One bay mare, two years old past, white stripe on face, white nigh hind foot; one yearling bay gelding, white stripe on face, two white hind feet. \$10 reward. Thomas Sawyer, or to the Reporter Office, Rapid City.

Okotoks, Alta.—One brown filly, four white feet, white stripe on face, branded 6 6 on left shoulder. Alex. N. Allan.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—One sorrel horse with white face and four white feet, silver mane and having new halter on, branded SB on left hip. W. Morris.

Pilot Mound, Man.—One bay colt, white stripe on face, with rope halter on. James Winram, E. hf. 5, 3, 10.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—One sorrel mare pony, mare roached, branded OX on shoulder and on hip. Prout & Taylor.

Rathwell, Man.—Two bronchos, one mare and one horse. The mare is bay color, about four years old, four white feet, small white spot on face and branded CN on left hip. The horse is roan color, about four years old, has been cut above the left fore knee on wire fence, branded M on right hind hip. Louis Hebraid.

St. Felix, Man.—One light bay colt, of light build. Any person giving information of her whereabouts will be suitably rewarded. O. Clouter.

Stonewall, Man.—One black ox, about nine years old, some white spots on shoulder and on hind legs. Oscar Lillies.

Viriden, Man.—Three ewcs. Information regarding them will be thankfully received. A. White, 16, 10, 26.

Viriden, Man.—Thirty sheep. Any information leading to the recovery of same will be suitably rewarded. Stearn's Ranch, 28, 8, 25.

Wavy Bank, Man.—One dark grey horse, branded WS on shoulder. and one

bay horse with white face and diamond brand on jaw. D. McIntyre.

Wawanesa, Man.—One black horse, seven years old, about 1,400 lbs., with a little white on both hind feet, branded figure "3" on left shoulder. Also one bay mare, three years old, weighing about 1,250 lbs., with white star on face and branded on right shoulder with a triangular mark. \$10 reward. Geo. Mooney, 32, 7, 16.

Estray.

Battleford, Sask.—One light bay horse, white face and saddle mark and left hind foot white, branded DB on right shoulder and hip, and JT on left hip. John Todd.

Dongola, Assa.—Since 15th April, 1898, one gelding, three years, bay, white hind foot, small stripe down face. Thos. Douglas, 34, 18, 32W1.

Fishing Lake, Assa.—Since September 8, one yearling colt, black, three white legs; one yearling colt, black, branded W. Spencer C. Field.

Fitzmaurice, Assa.—Since about end of July, one steer, three years, black, with little white, CI on right hip; since about end of July, one steer, three years, red and grey, with little white, CI on right hip. Wm. Chapman, 2, 14, 4W2.

Grenfell, Assa.—One horse, black, with four white feet, and white face. W. Hood, 12, 13, 8.

Hay Lake, Alta.—One bay filly, white star on forehead, three white feet, weighs about 800 or 900 lbs. George Myers.

Leduc, Alta.—One gelding, about five years, light bay, weighs about 1,100 lbs., lame, large cut on left knee cap, star on forehead, left hind foot white; one gelding, four or five years, dark bay, weighs about 1,050 lbs., wire cut across breast; one gelding, four or five years, light bay, weighs about 950 lbs., white feet, stripe down face. John Bunnis, 16, 50, 27W2.

Macdonald, Man.—Three calves, one steer, all red; one steer and one heifer, red, with white faces. E. Scott, 25, 12, 8.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—One roan ox, weight about 1,600 lbs., short rope round horns, branded A on left shoulder. J. L. Bastedo, 18, 17, 27.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—One red bull, with stubbed horns, branded on left ribs. Geo. Barber, on James McClelland's old farm.

Morden, Man.—One sow, color white, age about two months. John J. Bieber.

Namo, Alta.—One roan mare, white face, indistinct brand on left hip, had tie rope on. W. F. Craig.

Neepawa, Man.—One spotted steer calf. Owner is requested to pay expenses and take him away. Wm. McIntyre, 2, 16, 15.

Ohlen, Assa.—One bull, about two years old, red, with a little white between shoulders and on tail. P. S. Stendahl.

Pleasant Point, Man.—One light bay horse, with single harness on. John Elmhurst.

Ponoka, Alta.—One pony horse, about seven years, brown, weight about 850 lbs., star on forehead, lazy H on right shoulder; one filly, about one year, bay, star on forehead, R on left hip. John B. Barr, S.E. qr. 30, 42, 25W4.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—One cow, color red, with white stripe on back and bell on. Wm. Sinclair, S.E. qr. 10, 14, 5W.

Saltcoats, Assa.—One yearling steer, roan. John Jowsey, 12, 25, 2W2.

Stephenfield, Man.—Three horses, one a slate colored gelding with saddle gall on back, a yearling colt and a bay mare with bell on. John McKenzie.

Treherne, Man.—One red yearling steer. Owner can have same by paying expenses. W. A. Stevens, 21, 7, 10.

Viriden, Man.—One red heifer, one year old. The owner can have same by proving property and paying charges. Harry Gee, 13, 12, 25.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.
ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, and issued on the 6th and 20th of each month.

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PROPRIETORS.

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Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favour if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, P. O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

Look at Your Subscription Label.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not be corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1900? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 6, 1899

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

A number of the annual subscriptions to The Nor'-West Farmer expire next month. As there is always a rush of work at the close of the year, subscribers will greatly oblige the publishers if they will send in their renewal subscriptions as early as possible, so that there may be no delay in marking them upon the mailing lists.

The Nor'-West Farmer will in future rigidly adhere to the cash in advance system, as being the most satisfactory to both subscribers and publishers. Those now in arrears, will, however, not be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

The publishers feel more confident than ever that our subscribers are satisfied with the paper. We have now issued twice a month (instead of monthly) for ten months, and it is our intention to continue doing so. Several new features are contemplated for 1900, and no pains or expense will be spared to make it a credit and joy to every home.

The Nor'-West Farmer has at the present time over 10,500 subscribers on its mailing list. This exceeds by thousands that of any other publication in Western Canada. The reason for this large number is apparent.

Send in your renewal subscription at once, also try and send us the name of one new subscriber for 1900. The paper will be sent from now until January 1st, 1901, for the yearly price, \$1.00.

HAIL INSURANCE.

The report of the commissioners appointed by the government, at the request of farmers who believed they were being overcharged, to enquire into the affairs of the Manitoba Mutual Hail Insurance Co., given in this issue of The Farmer, will make interesting reading for our subscribers. That report leaves out much that the public would like to know, but reveals enough to show that its business was conducted on a basis that had everything gone off smoothly the promoters would undoubtedly have retired at the end of the year with a real good sum as their share of this plan of mutual assistance.

The company obtained their charter in the usual way, both from the Manitoba and Territorial Governments. But once it was obtained three of the provisional directors, who were evidently only "cat's paws," resigned and three experts from Minnesota took their place. Whether these appointments of outsiders as directors was legal is now an open question. At any rate, it is most interesting to note here that the organization expenses were very heavy.

Having secured the necessary legislation to entitle them to do business, the company brought up a number of expert canvassers from the south and in a very short time secured 3,909 policies, of which 887 were in the Territories. The commissioners say: "There is no doubt that the sub-agents canvassing for business have made gross misrepresentations" as a means of earning the liberal commission that was no doubt paid for business secured.

The report of the commissioners does not expose one of the most obvious offences of this company through its agents. A man with 60 or 80 acres of crop on a quarter section is assured that no one can tell whereabouts on his farm, or to what extent the crop of the next five years may reach, therefore the only safe course is to insure the whole area and, of course, give his note for an assessment covering the whole. The long and short of it is that while the nominal rate is only 25 cents an acre, the actual charge on the area under crop is from forty cents to one dollar an acre.

The balance sheet, as given by the commissioners, does not explain what was to be done with the large amount of money that the company was trying to collect, nor do the commissioners deal with the question of the farmers being over assessed. That, however, is so evident on the face of the report that, we presume, it was needless to say anything about it. To collect \$35 to pay \$7 shows something seriously wrong.

The share which the benevolent promoters, who came from Minnesota to "help" the farmers of Canada, are to get is not made public, but the amount which the general manager of the business is to corral as his share is made plain. \$1,500 a year salary; \$2 per policy, \$7,818; and his commission, \$33,870, a total of \$43,188. Allowing that he had 40 of his smooth-tongued expert agents at work and that he gave them \$250 or \$300 apiece for the short time they were in the country, his salaries to them would amount to \$10,000 or \$12,000. Add to this for incidentals enough to make up the odd money and we have \$30,000 left as Mr. Taylor's reward in "helping" the farmers of the Northwest.

There are other points we might touch on, but space forbids. One point, though, is worth calling attention to, and that is the statement that the directors intend making a refund of all funds on hand after all liabilities are paid and before the annual meeting. This is very fine with the government on their heels, but it would have been much finer for the promoters

if the government had not interfered, because then there would have been no funds on hand.

The Farmer does not know what action the government proposes to take, but they should take the necessary steps to fully secure all the policy holders. Meantime we would think that those who have not paid their premiums should wait and see what the end is to be. The lesson to our farmers of this experience should be to patronize well tried home institutions and not be too ready to bite at every new thing that comes along.

GRAZING LEASES.

The Farmer had occasion in a recent issue to comment upon the unsuitable land regulations under which the western stockmen are at present laboring. Although the theme is hardly seasonable, it might be well to supplement that article with a few remarks upon the subject of grazing and hay regulations. While much might be said in defence of the inactivity of the "powers that be" in respect to much needed changes in the Dominion Lands Act, owing to important questions of policy being involved and the necessity of obtaining the sanction of parliament to such changes, yet nothing can be urged in extenuation of leaving the grazing regulations in their present unsatisfactory state, seeing that the governor-in-council has ample powers to deal with the matter.

The sum and substance of the present regulations is, that leases may be granted covering an area not exceeding 100,000 acres at an annual rental of 2 cents per acre, these leases are subject to cancellation at a two years' notice and open for settlement at any time. Briefly, the conditions are such that no sane person would trouble about securing one. The mere fact that so very few grazing leases have been applied for in the past, seems to be conclusive evidence as to the utter worthlessness of the present regulations. Had the department at Ottawa, entrusted with the administration of Dominion lands, the welfare and prosperity of the western stockmen at heart, steps would have been taken years ago to ascertain the requirements and then to frame the most liberal regulations, consistent with the due development and settlement of the country, of which the case would admit. In its effort to protect the "struggling" settler against the "grasping" leaseholder, the department has placed a very serious obstacle in the way of successful stock-raising on a moderate scale in Southern Alberta and Western and Northern Assiniboia.

The Ottawa Government apparently seems unable to comprehend the existence of a class of settlers owning, from a very small number, up to a couple of hundred head of stock, a class of men who are daily becoming more numerous, and who are not in the cattle business for the express purpose of riding roughshod over intending settlers. They only ask a chance to graze their stock and some sort of a guarantee of undisturbed tenure. These privileges they do not expect to obtain for nothing and once secured, they are perfectly satisfied to have the country settled up to its fullest capacity. Until they do secure them they will naturally place every possible obstacle in the way of further settlement, in order to postpone the evil day which must inevitably dawn, when they find themselves crowded out of existence and forced to move further back from civilization, once more to perform the thankless task of pioneering.

What is urgently required, is a system of leasing areas of land up to two sec-

tions at a fair rental, say, five cents per acre. Such leases might cover a period of ten years, should not be liable to cancellation, except on account of non-compliance with the terms of the same, and above all, they should only be subject to settlement as against fair compensation to the lessee, not alone for his improvements, but also for the loss sustained in a business way. These amounts might be determined by the Minister of the Interior and the intending homesteader should be required to pay such compensation in the nature of a bonus for the privilege of homesteading leased lands. As long as there is so much unoccupied land in the west open for homesteading no hardship would be inflicted upon anyone were these conditions imposed. Leases should also carry with them a distinct option of purchase at a reasonable price upon expiration. Certain portions of the country where the topographical conditions render dense settlement impossible, should be open for leasing under some such terms as outlined above.

As it must be patent to everyone, even to the Ottawa Government, that western cattle must be allowed to graze unmolested somewhere, and, as section 19 of the Grazing Regulations expressly states, that no person shall be allowed to graze stock upon the public domain, without the consent of the Minister of the Interior and that such illegal grazing will render them liable to seizure and forfeiture by the owner, it would appear to be in order that some system should be devised by the Minister which would enable law-abiding citizens to graze their stock without running the risk of having the same summarily confiscated.

The most preposterous feature of the regulations mentioned is the provision for the issue of hay permits upon lands held under the present grazing leases. The wiseacres at Ottawa argue as follows: "Hay and grass are two entirely different articles. We will rent you the land in order that your stock may eat the grass it produces during the summer, however, if you prefer to preserve this grass for winter feeding, you must do so at your own risk. We cannot recognize your right to do it." The Department does agree to issue a permit to the lessee to cut hay on his own lease against payment of the office fee only; but will only permit him to cut sufficient for his actual use, while the department claims the right, and as a matter of fact exercises that right, to grant permits to cut hay upon such a lease to anyone else who may apply for it. In other words, if a leaseholder fences a particularly choice piece of meadow with the intention of preserving it for winter pasture, anyone can come along and get a permit from the Land Office to enter upon the leasehold and cut it as bare as a billiard table. It is hard to believe that any public department will place itself in the position of selling the same article to more than one person. However, we "live and learn."

As this is a live question in the west. The Farmer will be pleased to have the opinions of its readers upon it, or any solutions which they may have to offer.

SUBSCRIPTION CREDITS.

All payments on subscriptions are shown by the printed label bearing the subscriber's name. "Dec., 99," signifies that the paper is paid for until December 31st, 1899. "Jan., 00," to January 31st, 1900, and so of other months and years, which are abbreviated so as to be readily understood. The credit given on this label is a sufficient notification of subscriptions due and receipt for payments made.

MARSHALLING THE EVIDENCE.

The work of the present elevator commission is likely to have a very decided influence on the grain business for many years to come. The buyers' association represent a very large amount of capital invested in elevators and it is the most natural thing in the world that they should want to preserve all the opportunities and advantages accorded them by the railroad companies when elevators were clamored for, perhaps by some of the very men who are now clamoring on the other side. We believe that many of these elevator men have all along desired to do business on fair and equitable terms and are satisfied still that to break down all limitations would be to them an act of injustice. With so much at stake they are bound in self defence to make as strong a case for themselves as the circumstances will allow. These men are not to be blamed for snide tricks perpetrated at times by the employees of a few of their number and are as truly averse to that way of dealing as any farmer or farmers friend can be.

But there is widespread discontent among producers and their interests are more important and even more necessary to the well-being and future progress of the country than even the elevators are. The middleman who invests his skill and money in the handling of grain is entitled to a fair profit on that and the risks he runs from fluctuations in the markets. It is not enough for a few farmers here and there to show that now and then 6 or 8 or 10 cents more have been got for a car at Fort William than they were offered on the home market. The dealers are here for business profits and have a right to expect them. If a man dispenses with middlemen and sometimes saves money on his car of wheat he takes extra trouble and risk, he, therefore, cannot blame the dealer, who wants to make a living by acting as his agent on an outside market, for looking after his own interests in the deal.

We call attention to this matter now because we fear there is much risk of a good deal of evidence being offered by farmers in a random way and of a kind that does not touch the real merits of the case. Therefore it is imperative in the best interests of the farmers that their evidence should be collected and sifted and condensed so that only the pith of their case shall appear in the evidence they give. If they think, as we think, that the freer the trade in grain the better will it be for the producer, then their case must be presented in the strongest and clearest light. It is the difference between the skillful marshalling of the facts favorable to their claims and the too likely course of flinging before the court an ill-assorted jumble of matters pertinent and not pertinent, on which the ultimate benefit to be got by farmers from this enquiry will very much depend. The case for the other side is in able hands, that for the farmers, who object to the present system, must be presented with equal skill. There is a great difference between the fighting strength of a well drilled little army and that of a huge mob. Therefore, we say again, marshal your men and the evidence they have to offer if you are to deserve the verdict you ask.

Our own opinion is that as a rule it does not pay the farmer to handle his grain through a flat warehouse. On the M. & N.W., where there are no restrictions, most of the grain is shipped through the elevators. Macdonald station is an exception to this rule. A larger quantity goes out without the help of the elevator and cars can be had freely because the crop is ready for shipment before there is a call for transportation from any other station on the road. The opinion of Mr.

Winkler, M.P.P., at Morden, and the farmers of Cartwright that freedom to use flat warehouses would silence opposition and act as a safety valve when trouble came in is held by a great many moderate men, and we think that "to this complexion must it come at last."

—The C. P. R. is pushing to completion the various extensions of its lines in Manitoba. The Snowflake spur will be finished first, then the Waskada branch and then the extension of the Pipestone branch, which it is expected will be completed as far as Carlyle.

—The great millers of Minneapolis are stubbornly refusing all inducements held out to them to show their flour at the Paris Exhibition. They say they would exhibit in any country where American flour is sold, but the French tariff is so ingeniously framed to keep out their product that they decline every attempt to get them to show.

—Owing to the shortage of vessels on the lakes to carry Western Canada's grain to the east, the Ottawa Government has suspended coasting laws regarding American vessels carrying freight from Canadian ports. The suspension allows those vessels to enter the ports in the lakes for the purpose of relieving the congested state of the elevators and thus securing to the wheat growers of the west a more ready market for their produce and better prices, while the competition will have a tendency to minimize the freight rates.

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General Passenger Agent, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

OUR GROWING TIME.

We publish elsewhere an account of the enterprise shortly to be launched by the popular cattle buyer, "Pat" Burns. The establishment of an abattoir in the west marks a new era in the history of our cattle industry. The time was when the "rough" stock went westward into the mining camps of the Kootenay district; but the efforts of Mr. Burns to supply the coast cities will gradually change this position of affairs and our stockmen will find before many more years roll over our heads, that the rough stock will not be required, that the huge, raw-boned individual will not command the ready market he has enjoyed in the past. The demand nowadays is for small, early-matured carcasses, such as is only furnished by the highest developed beef breeds. The efforts of the Cochrane Rancho to have all their steers winter-fed is a sign of the times. The manager of this concern is positive that it pays. The "forced" three-year-old is, in other words, farther developed than the four-year-old that has rustled his own living during three or four winters. If anyone had advocated the winter feeding of rancho steers in Southern Alberta eight or ten years ago, he would immediately have been pronounced a confirmed and hopeless lunatic. Nevertheless, the western rancher is gradually recognizing the fact that "half the breed is in the oat-bag," and that our snow covered prairies furnish a very insufficient means of putting flesh on cattle, which have been bred and developed to convert the largest possible quantity of feed into its equivalent of beef or butter, and not with a view to enduring the most adverse conditions of climate and feeding. The former type is represented by the modern Shorthorn, Aberdeen, Ayrshire and other highly developed breeds of domestic cattle, the latter by the now extinct buffalo. Such enterprises as that of Mr. Burns will exercise an excellent educational influence upon producers. They lead to greater discrimination in buying, and as soon as our shrewd stockmen begin to feel the direct money loss involved in "scrub" methods, with the inevitable result, "scrub" stock, we may begin to look for a healthy reaction. The Farmer extends its best wishes for future prosperity to Mr. Burns, and confidently predicts the fullest measure of success to his scheme.

MEAT INSPECTION AT WINNIPEG.

The Winnipeg civic authorities are preparing a by-law calling for the inspection of all dressed meat sold on the market and of all animals slaughtered by the butchers. It is proposed to have pens at the C.P.R. stock yards into which all stock intended for city use will be placed, and they must be inspected before being released by the C.P.R. authorities. In a place convenient to the market a depot will be established where all dressed meat will be inspected. This is a step in the right direction and one the city authorities have not been one bit too fast in taking up. If reports are to be believed Winnipeg has had its full share, and more, of diseased meat, and this inspection will do much to secure a wholesome supply.

But The Farmer would caution the city authorities to make the rules for inspecting dressed meats as simple as possible at the proposed depot at the market. It would be very easy to make these rules irksome to farmers and others who make a practice of selling dressed meat on the market. To have to go to a certain place at a certain hour and wait the pleasure of an inspector can easily be made a heavy burden on the seller. Instead of having all who have dressed meat to sell dance attendance on an inspector some

large cities have the inspector examine all meat for sale on the market. None of it is tagged and that which the inspector finds unfit for food is removed. Let the rules be as simple and as few as is commensurate with securing wholesome food.

THE STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK.

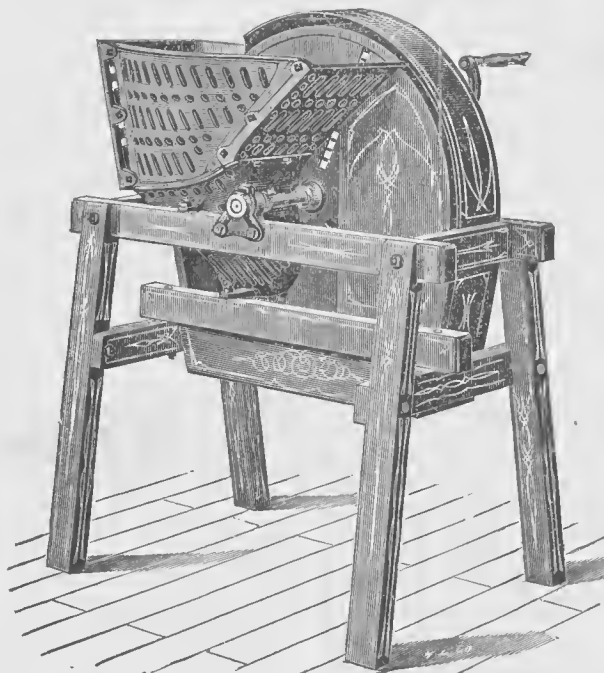
The Farmer has just received from the chief statistician of the Dominion the year book for the year ending the 30th of June, 1898. It is a large volume of over 600 pages, full of valuable information about the imports and exports of our country a year and a half ago. It would have been a much more valuable book had it been issued at the close of 1898, but when delayed to nearly the close of 1899, it certainly is ancient history and ready for the shelf. This is especially so as the year closes the 30th of June. Instead of getting the returns for 30th June, 1898, now, we should be getting those of 30th June, 1899. It may be difficult to get all the returns of the imports of goods

from all countries into England in time for the year book to come out at the end of the year, but our own exports to England could be given up to date and the latest figures of English imports given by way of comparison. Surely some change is needed in the issuing of this book.

—McKenzie & Mann are pushing forward the extension of the Canadian Northern Railroad into the Swan River country.

—Dairymen throughout Canada are having good innings now and need no longer to cast envious eyes at the growers of beef. The price of dairy cows is steadily advancing.

—An evidence of the rapid growth of the Edmonton country may be gathered from the fact that the enterprising town of Edmonton is advertising for a first-class modern foundry and machine shop, offering free site and exemption from taxation for ten years.



THE NEW ROOT CUTTER PULPER AND SLICER COMBINED.

THE
Noxon
CO., Ltd.

INGERSOLL, ONT.

Also
Manufacturers
of

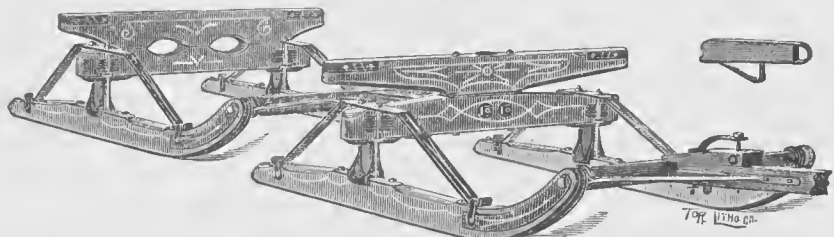
**BINDERS,
MOWERS,
RAKES.**

**HOOSIER
GRAIN DRILLS.
CULTIVATORS.
SPIKE TOOTH,
SPRING TOOTH
AND
DISK HARROWS.**

Post Card brings
Illustrated Catalogue.

WATSON'S CHALLENGE SLEIGHS

The Strongest, Most Durable and Lightest-Running
Sleigh in the Market.



Runners Selected White Oak,
5 1/4 in. deep and 6 ft. 4 in. long.

Perfect in Every Detail.

WATSON'S IDEAL SLEIGH.

WOODEN BENCH.

OAK RUNNERS.

STEEL OR CAST SHOES.

We invite Dealers and Farmers to compare
these sleighs with any or all other makes.

John Watson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

The Nor'-West Farmer CLUBBING LIST.

THE Subscription Price of THE NOR'-WEST FARMER alone is \$1.00 a year, in advance; by ordering through this office any one of the papers mentioned below, together with THE FARMER, you get the benefit of reduced rates. If more than one of the clubbing papers are wanted, and only one copy of THE FARMER, the **regular published price** of the additional paper must be remitted.

For Example :

The combined price of The Weekly Witness and The Nor'-West Farmer together is \$1.50; if you want also, say, Hoard's Dairyman, the published price (\$1.00) must be added, making in all \$2.50.

We guarantee promptness and accuracy in forwarding all subscriptions, but as all newspapers are crowded with work about the end of the year, it is advisable to send orders early to secure prompt attention.

NAME OF PAPER.	Regular PUBLISHED PRICE.	With NOR'-WEST FARMER.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Winnipeg	\$1 00	\$1 50
WEEKLY FREE PRESS, Winnipeg	1 00	1 50
SEMI-WEEKLY FREE PRESS, Winnipeg ..	2 00	2 25
WEEKLY TELEGRAM, Winnipeg	1 00	1 50
WEEKLY MAIL & EMPIRE, Toronto	1 00	1 50
WEEKLY GLOBE, Toronto	1 00	1 50
WEEKLY WITNESS, Montreal	1 00	1 50
WEEKLY GAZETTE, Montreal	50	1 00
FAMILY HERALD & WEEKLY STAR, Montreal ..	1 00	1 50
BREEDERS' GAZETTE, Chicago	2 00	2 00
HOARD'S DAIRYMAN, Ft. Atkinson	1 00	1 50
RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL, Quincy	50	1 00

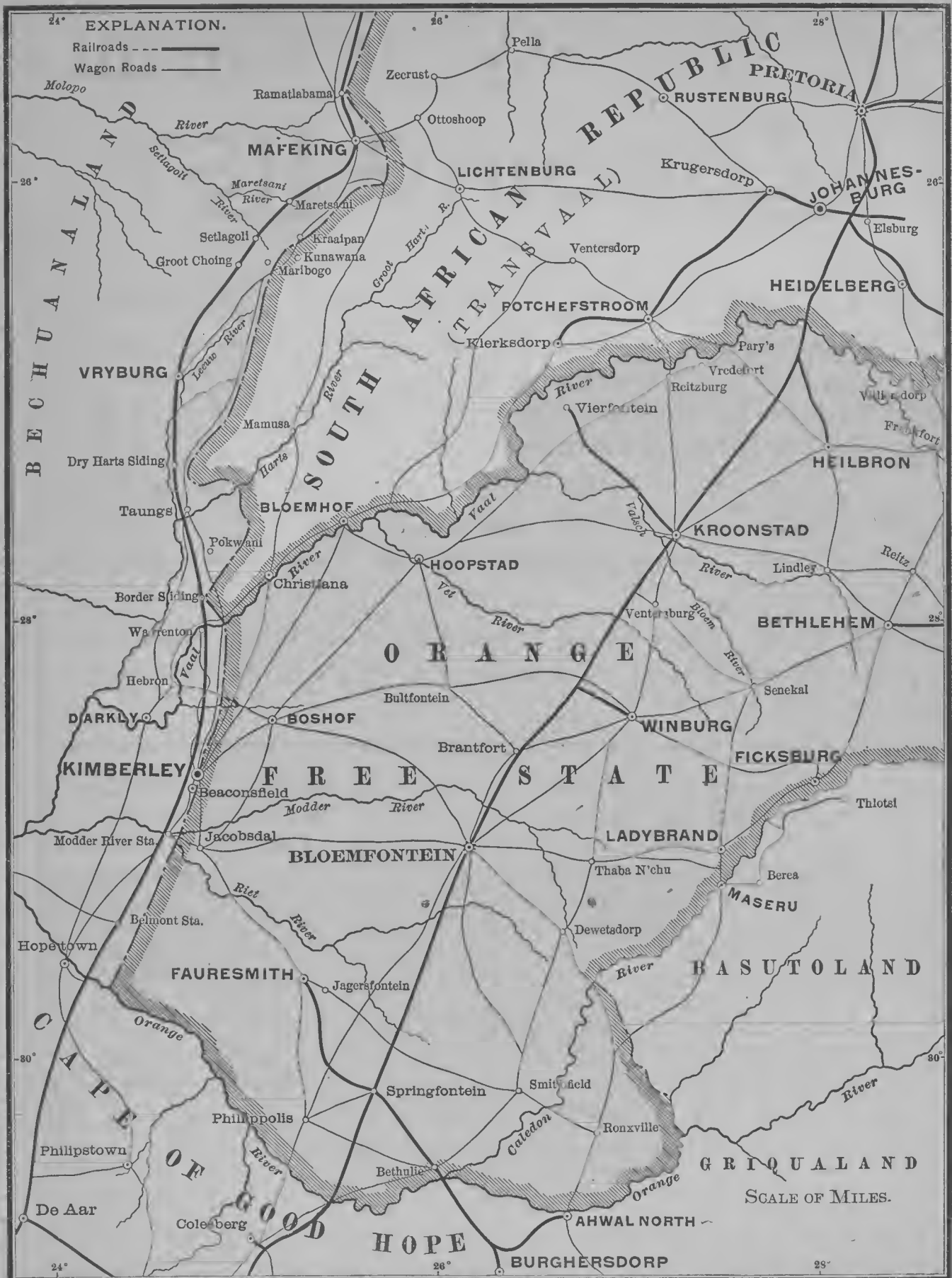
Subscribers taking advantage of clubbing rates must in all cases, if in arrears, include same when remitting, as these rates are all for subscriptions payable in advance, and are to be addressed to us.

Send remittance by Express or Post Office Money Orders or by Registered Letter. Cash mailed in letters is at sender's risk.

ADDRESS—

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, P.O. Box 1310, WINNIPEG, MAN.

WAR MAP OF

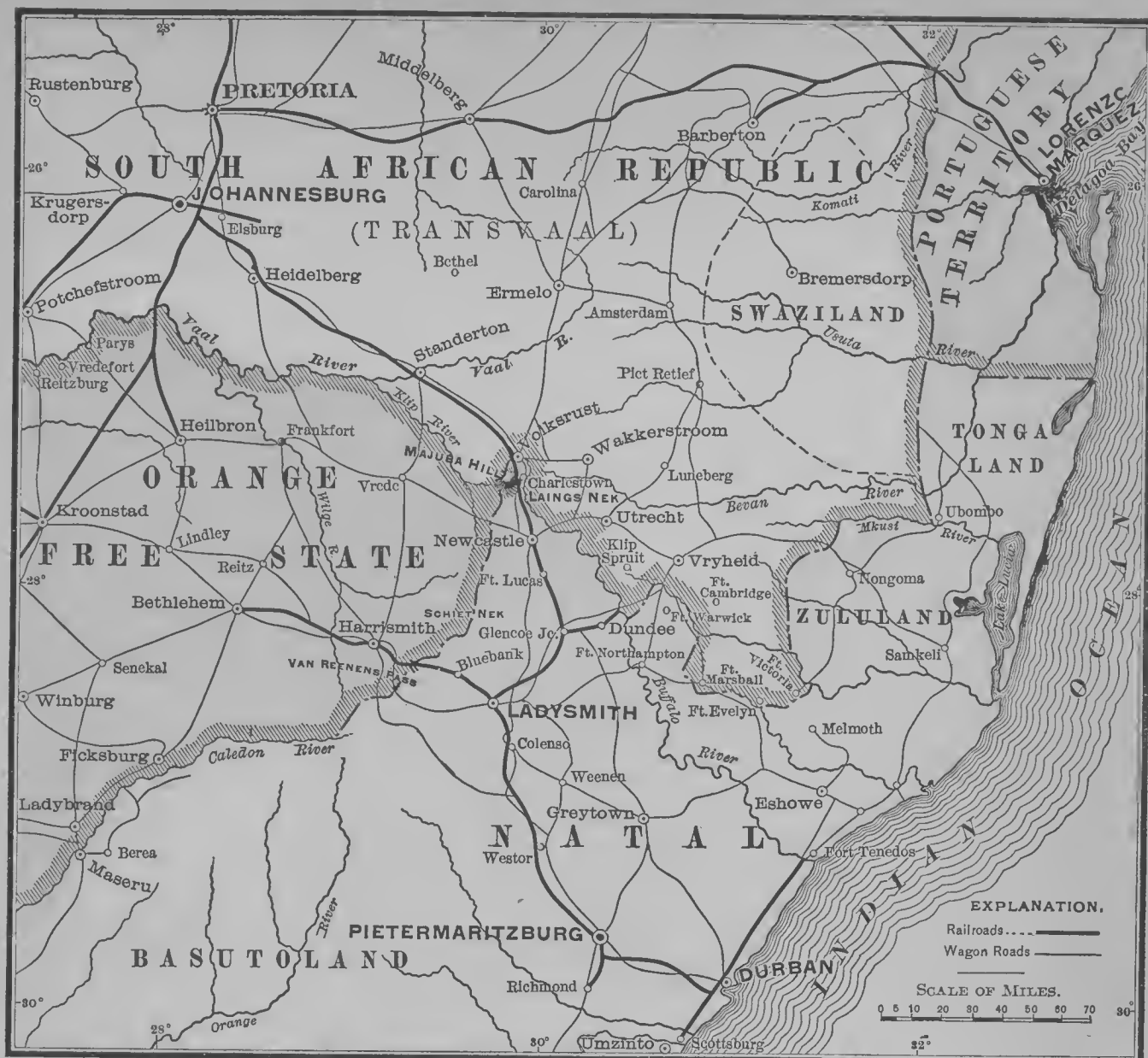


STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

In England and Wales	65,244
In Scotland	4,069
In Ireland	22,701
In the Colonies and Egypt (exclusive of South Africa)	41,000
In South Africa	24,500
In India	67,893
Total regular force	225,407
Reserves	80,000
Militia	132,000
Volunteers	219,000
Grand Total	656,407

The above map shows the roads, railways and main points occupied by the British and Boer troops in the field of operations in South Africa. The principal interest at present centres in the immediate vicinity of Ladysmith, occupied by General Sir George White, commanding in Natal. The camp at Glencoe, where the Boers have met with two reverses, and Elandslaagte, where an attacking force of Boers, under General Viljoens, was put to flight with the loss of two generals, the best artillery commander of their forces, and a heavy loss in men, horses and munitions of war. The northern force, under General Joubert, which is the strongest in the field, and numbers some 12,000 men, is still menacing the British camp. On the west the Free State burghers appear to be moving in two columns, one of which, from Tintwa Pass, has engaged the Natal mounted volunteers at Acton Holmes, whence the latter retired in the direction of Ladysmith, pending the arrival of supports. The other column, which entered Natal by Van Reenen's Pass, is probably the force which was reported in action at Bester's station, on the branch line from Ladysmith to Harrismith.

SOUTH AFRICA.



DISTANCES TO CAPE TOWN.

From	Miles.	From	Miles.	From	Miles.	From	Miles.
Auckland, N.Z.	7,790	Bombay, India	5,015	Southampton, Eng.	6,160	Toronto, via Southampton	9,900
Sidney, N.S.W.	6,500	Delagoa Bay	1,145	Halifax, via Southampton	8,810	Winnipeg, via Southampton	10,990
Melbourne, Vic.	6,030	Durban	845	Quebec, via Southampton	9,395	Vancouver, via Southampton	12,470
Adelaide, S.A.	5,760	Port Elizabeth	450	Montreal via Southampton	9,565		

Table of Distances—Mileage from British Points in Natal, etc., to the Transvaal.

The following table of distances should be preserved by our readers for reference:

CAPE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

From	Miles.
Cape Town to	
Wellington	45
Worcester	109
Beaufort West	339
De Aar Junction	501
Nauwpoort Junction	570
Norval's Pont	628
Mid Orange R. Bridge (Norval's Pont)	629
Springfontein Junction	662
Jagersfontein Road	679
Bloemfontein	750
Winburg Road	813
Ventersburg Road	851
Kroonstad	878
Viljoen's Drift	959
Mid Vaal River Bridge	963
Vereeniging	964
Elandsfontein	1,005
Johannesburg	1,014
Pretoria	1,040
De Aar Junction	501
Kimberley	647
Warrenton	692
Taungs	731
Vryburg	774
Marobogo	820

From	Miles.
Mafeking	870
Lobatsi	902
Gaberones	980
Mochadi	1,010
Buluwayo	1,360

CAPE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

From	Miles.
Port Elizabeth to	
Uitenhage	20
Grabamstown	106
Craddock	181
Graaf Reinet	185
Middleburg Rd. Junction	243
Nauwpoort Junction	270
Colesburg	306
Mid Orange River Bridge (Norval's Pont)	329
Jagersfontein Junction	379
Springfontein Junction	362
Bloemfontein Junction	450
Winburg Road	513
Ventersburg Road	551
Kroonstad	578
Viljoen's Drift	659
Mid Vaal River Bridge	663
Vereeniging	664
Elandsfontein	705
Johannesburg	714
Pretoria	740
De Aar Junction	339
Kimberley	485
Warrenton	530
Taungs	569

From	Miles.
Vryburg	612
Marobogo	658
Mafeking	708
Gaberones	818
Mochadi	848

NETHERLANDS SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAY.

From	Miles.
Delagoa Bay to	
Koomatipoort	58
Kaapmuiden	101
Nelspruit	128
Barberton	136
Belfast	213
Middleburg	255
Brugspruit	282
Balmoral	293
Bronkhorstspuit	309
Pretoria	370
Elandsfontein	386
Johannesburg	396

CAPE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

From	Miles.
East London (Buffalo Harbor) to	
Blaney Junction	34
King William's Town	43
Kel Road	46
Cathcart	112
Queenstown	156

From	Miles.
Stormberg Junction	223
Burgersdorp	245
Aliwal North	282
Springfontein Junction	315
Jagersfontein Junction	332
Bloemfontein	403
Winburg Road	467
Ventersburg Road	505
Kroonstad	532
Viljoen's Drift	612
Mid Vaal River Bridge	616
Vereeniging	617
Elandsfontein	658
Johannesburg	668
Pretoria	694

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

From	Miles.
Durban to	
Incabanga	39
Maritzburg	71
Ladysmith	190
Harrismith	250
Glencoe Junction	231
Dundee	237
Newcastle	268
Charles Town	304
Volksrust	308
Standerton	369
Greylingsted	405
Heidelberg	441
Elandsfontein	474
Johannesburg	483
Pretoria	511

The Western Canadian Hail Insurance Co.

Owing to the great dissatisfaction that has existed throughout the country with hail insurance and the ever present uncertainty of mutual societies being able to pay losses in full, an insurance company has been formed at Wawanesa, Man., who intend doing business on a straight insurance basis. It is not a mutual company, but a stock company, having a capital of \$500,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$100 a share. The organization of the Western Canadian Hail Insurance Co. is the outcome of long and careful consideration of the subject by a number of men who have been residents of the province for periods ranging from ten to twenty years. Several of these men are practical farmers, while others have had wide experience in the business of insurance.

In all other branches of the insurance business the rates of premium are based on the hazard of the risk as determined by the experience of the past, and to formulate an equitable plan of hail insurance this principle must be observed. Records and statistics prove that some districts are more subject to destructive hail storms than others, and to meet these conditions it is the intention of the directors of this company to make a schedule of rates based on the actual experience of each quarter section of land with hail during a period of ten years prior to the date of the application for insurance. The minimum rate applying to land that has had no hail during that time, a slightly advanced rate to land that has had one hail storm, and so on; with a stated sum guaranteed per acre for total loss, and an equitable adjustment of partial losses.

And inasmuch as no plan of insurance will prove satisfactory to the insurer which is not also profitable to the company undertaking the risk, in establishing a schedule of rates due consideration will be given to the interests of all concerned.

It is not the intention of the directors to confine the sale of the capital stock to any district, but to distribute it widely and to such an amount as will make a policy of insurance in this company a security beyond question, at the same time reducing to a minimum the probability of further calls on the shareholders being necessary.

The Farmer feels sure that farmers will welcome the advent of this company. Rates may be somewhat higher than in a mutual company, but it will also mean a guarantee that full value will be paid for all losses sustained. The plan on which the company is founded is such that it cannot help meeting with the goodwill of the insuring public. The officers and directors are well known men, their names can be seen in the advertisement in the Farmer and full information about the working of the company or about purchasing stock can be obtained from the Secretary and Manager, Jos. Cornell, Wawanesa, Man.

A Plum Creeek philosopher has something new to say of prairie fires, rather a difficult thing to do. Here it is:—"Pararey fires hev been cleenin' up sum farmin operashuns agen this fawl as usule. Sum galoots never kan be satisfied unless they air takin' ol the chances, an' profitin' by most of them. Whot excews wood wun of these chaps hev fer not bein' able to pay nobuddy ef he didn't let things slide? Whot's the use of allus runnin' roun' plowin' fire gards an' bein' kareful when providence is on hand' watchin' evrybuddy's staks, an' reddey to pervide a way whot fer evry poor over-growed child whot pertends to do a man's wurk at growin' wheet in this grate kuntry."

A National Society.

The Canadian Order of Foresters has an enviable reputation for fair dealing, and continues to receive large accessions to its membership, which is now upwards of 34,000. The Society issues insurance policies for \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500 and \$2,000, at the following rates, the fees being payable monthly in advance:—

Between the Ages of	On \$500	On \$1,000	On \$1,500	On \$2,000
18 to 25 ..	..35c..	60c..	90c..	\$1.20
25 to 30 ..	..40c..	65c..	98c..	1.30
30 to 35 ..	..45c..	70c..	\$1.05 ..	1.40
35 to 40 ..	..50c..	85c..	1.28 ..	1.70
40 to 45 ..	..55c..	1.00 ..	1.50 ..	2.00

After paying upwards of one million and a half in death claims, the Order had a surplus in the insurance department of \$802,000 at the end of September last, all of which is invested in gilt-edged securities in Canada, or is on deposit in the best monetary institutions of the country. Not a dollar of the moneys collected for the insurance fund is or has been used for the expenses of management. The Society has branches in every Province in the Dominion, to which its operations are confined, believing that on account of the low death rate the business can be conducted at lower premiums than it if carried on its operations outside of Canada. The death rate per 100 of membership in 1898 was 4.56, and since the organization of the society in 1879 the average death rate has been only 4.94.

The Sick and Funeral Benefit Branch is a very popular department, and upwards of 17,000 of the members of the Society are participating in this feature of the Order. The benefits are \$3.00 per week for the first two weeks of illness and \$56 during any year, besides a funeral benefit of \$30.00. The fees, payable monthly in advance, are as follows:

Between 18 and 25 years....	25 cents.
Between 25 and 30 years....	30 cents.
Between 30 and 35 years....	35 cents.
Between 35 and 40 years....	40 cents.
Between 40 and 45 years....	45 cents.

During the year 1898 over \$43,000 was paid out in Sick and Funeral Benefits and \$143,000 in death benefits. All physically and morally qualified males, between the ages of 18 and 45 years of age, are accepted for membership.

For further particulars enquire of any of the Officers or Members of the Order, or address

R. ELLIOTT, H.C.R., Ingersoll, Ont.,
THOS. WHITE, High Sec., Brantford, Ont, or
ERNST GARTUNG, Brantford, Ont.,
D. E. McKINNON, D.H.C.R., Winnipeg, Man., or
WM. KIRKLAND, D.H. Sec'y, Winnipeg, Man.

Enterprising young farmers or farmers' sons that haven't capital enough to start for yourselves, here's an opening for you. A farmer wants a farm foreman on a good farm on one of the best districts in Manitoba. See advertisement in this issue and write at once.

The other day, when looking over a bunch of cattle in the stock yards, we noticed a few cases of lumpy jaw. If Mitchell's Lump Jaw Cure had been used there would have been none of this. Every farmer should keep it on hand, ready at all times for use. See his "ad" in this issue, and mention The Farmer when writing.

If you want to get a bunch of nice high-grade Shorthorn cattle, attend the sale of D. Sinclair, Oakville. See his "ad" in this issue. He has been grading up his herd for 15 years, using the very best of pure-bred Shorthorn sires. They will be sold by auction on November 14th.

R. S. Conklin, of Dugald, Municipality of Springfield, after 23 years' residence in the country, is retiring from farming and will sell by auction, on the 15th inst., his live stock, implements, dairy utensils, household furniture, etc., etc. The farm, N.W. qr 12, 11, 5E, which has substantial buildings and other various improvements, is also offered by private sale. Mr. Conklin will enjoy a well earned holiday by a trip to Ontario and Western New York, and on his return will take up his residence in the city.

Bargain days are fashionable with storekeepers, why not with breeders? Too few of our breeders of pure-bred stock take the full advantage of their advertising space. J. A. McGill, of Neepawa, is a live man, and knows how to advertise. Have you read his "ad" in this issue? You haven't? Then you'd better, for he is making an interesting offer to farmers and you may miss a good thing. He is offering good pure-bred Berkshires at bargain prices for 30 days. It pays to look over the advertisements in our columns.

Our representative, on interviewing D. B. Macleod, manager J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., was informed that they had done the largest business this year that the company have had in Manitoba during their 25 years' experience. Their machine has upheld its enviable position of being not only first in Manitoba, but also first in quality, and the results of the work done have been most gratifying to both customer and company. Mr. Macleod, as probably the youngest machine general agent in Manitoba, is to be congratulated on his success.

"There is no such thing," says the New England Farmer, as luck in farming. It is, in the main, a matter of definite knowledge of details and economical business management, gained by practical experience and supplemented by reading and study. To be sure there are some elements of uncertainty entering into it even with the best and most thorough preparation, and things will happen beyond the control of the farmer, but these are incidental to every other calling as well as to farming, and the right kind of man can always so manage as to prevent unavoidable accidents or untoward seasons from doing half the harm they would do to less prepared men.

Big estates are not so much looked to now as they once were as an indication of social importance. The Duke of Fife, son-in-law of the Prince of Wales, has been for a good few years selling farms off his north country estates, generally to the tenants who occupied them. The Duke of Sutherland has recently sold a good big block off his huge Highland estate. It covers 160,000 acres and will be used chiefly as a deer forest. Andrew Carnegie, the great Pittsburgh ironmaster, recently bought a good big cut out of the same estate. It is well known that most of the mountainous lands in the north of Scotland are bought to be used as deer forests, and strange though it may appear, they pay more for sport than they would do for sheep pasture. One large estate, Kinloch Moidart, has recently been so converted because there is more money in deer than in sheep.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Re Treatment of Old Roofs.

Subscriber, Lacombe, Alta.: In reply to an inquiry on page 585, Sept. 20th issue, I find the following a very good plan: Use hot tar. To every gallon put 1 lb. of pitch into the tar. When well dissolved stir it well. Put on the roof thick with a half worn out whitewash brush, beginning at the top of the roof. After tarring down about a yard throw on to the tar with the hand as much sand as will stick to the tar. This will make the roof waterproof."

Scrubber Wanted.

Douglas Park, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.: "I am told there is a grubbing machine made for clearing up land. Would you kindly give me a sketch of it in The Farmer and the address of the man who makes or sells it?"

Answer.—The implement you refer to is called a scrubber and was devised to take out all kinds of scrub, root and branch. One team and one of these implements will remove in one day as much scrub as five men can chop and it will be a clean job. The implement is like a big claw and is made of three heavy pieces of sleigh steel firmly bolted together. The grubber is placed behind the root to be taken out and as the horses pull on it the sharp points sink into the ground and lift the root out. Address, A. E. Brown, Hamiota, Man.

Fattening Steers.

H. L., McGregor, Man.: "In your issue dated 20th Oct. there is an article on page 749, re 'Heavy vs. Light Grain Rations for Fattening Steers,' before reading which I had intended fattening two animals this winter, but on looking over the above article I find I shall be a loser if I do so, as according to Professor Day it will cost me to put on 300 lbs. each to the beasts, \$19.51 apiece. I shall feel obliged if you will inform me in your next issue where the profit comes in. I can sell the cattle now for 3c. per lb and if I fatten them I cannot get more than 4c. per lb., if that. The animals weigh now about 1,200 lbs., and if they put on 300 lbs. by May, 1900, they will weigh 1,500 lbs., which at 4c., equals \$60. The cost of the extra 300 lbs., at \$6.53, equals \$19.50, which will leave me a profit of \$4.50 each animal for six months feeding, not more than enough to pay for their hay, which I take it is not included in the cost."

Answer.—Our correspondent has only looked at one side of the question. In these feeding experiments conducted by Professor Day, all the food eaten was charged up at market price, which is a higher one than that in Manitoba. The only thing not charged is the labor of feeding and caring for the cattle, that is usually considered balanced by the value of the manure made. That value, however, is not appreciated in Manitoba, we are sorry to say, as the manure is not taken care of at all in most places, consequently the labor of winter feeding cuts a more important place here. You say it will cost you \$19.51 apiece to put on the 300 lbs.

gain on each animal. What does that mean? Just this, that as all the feed eaten by the animal has been charged at market value, you sell to your steer \$19.51 worth of hay, grain, etc., without the trouble of loading it up and taking it to market. If it pays to sell these foods at market value you have profit No. 1, and a good one, because you are saved the expense of marketing.

Now for profit No. 2. The steer is able to take the food you sell him and convert it into a product which brings \$4.50 more than its original value, in the form of feed. The manure counterbalancing the labor, profit No. 2 is \$4.50. If you want to get at the profit all in a lump then you must count up what it actually costs you to put up hay or raise the grain fed and not its market value. Even then you cannot get at the bottom of the question, because there is so much roughage around the farm that has no market value, yet has a good feeding value, which can be used to good account in the production of beef and help swell the general profit. It is in the wise use of this feed

that so many feeders are able to make such a good showing. We cannot overlook the fact that the man—the feeder—is a very important item in this question.

This question is not one of an academic nature, but an intensely practical one in which we hope every farmer in Manitoba will be concerned before long. That fattening steers in winter in Manitoba pays one has only to visit the many fine stables in which large numbers of steers are fattened each year. These commodious basement barns would not be built unless there was money in cattle. The estimate you make of 4c. a pound in the spring is low, for the prospects are that good cattle will be worth very much more than that next spring. Steers of poor quality, however, may not be worth any more.

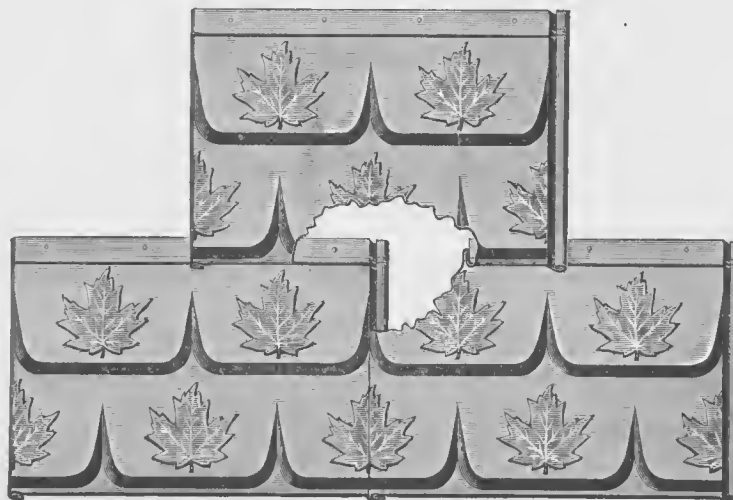
There are three factors in this question: the man, the steer and the feed, and either one, if not up to the right quality will cause a failure. We would like to have the ideas of some feeders of beef steers as to the profit they find in fattening cattle and where it comes in.

BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO. Ltd.



MANUFACTURERS OF
 Threshing Engines. Boilers of all kinds. Seed Pickling Machines (Mattice Patent).
 CHEMICAL FIRE APPLIANCES, Portable and Stationary (McRobie Patent).
 Brass and Iron Castings of Every Description. Correspondence solicited.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co. PRESTON, ONT.



Manufacturers
of

Safe Lock
Shingles.

Manitoba
Brick.

Im. Stone
Siding.

Ceilings.
&c., &c.

LATEST AND BEST DESIGNS AND WORKMANSHIP.

FOR PRICES, &c., APPLY TO **W. G. McMahon, WINNIPEG.**

PURE BRED SIRES FOR NOTHING.

The hundred head or thereabouts of pedigreed stock brought from the east by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for free distribution, have been distributed by their land department to parties among whom they are likely to do most good, and we believe most of the men who get them are likely to turn them to satisfactory account in improving the quality of the stock in their neighborhood. In a few cases the results may fall considerably short of the expectations of the donors, owing to imperfect management by the recipients.

The Farmer pointed out in the Sept. 20th issue, when commenting on this action of the railroad company, that it was bound to work serious harm to the breeders of pure-bred stock in the province. This prediction, we are very sorry to say, is fast coming true, for some of the best breeders in the province complain that this free distribution of sires has most completely paralysed the regular trade in pure-bred stock. If this has taken place with only a hundred head or so given away to men, who in many cases are quite as able to pay full value for them as the breeders themselves, is it any wonder that breeders are seriously alarmed at the prospect of more to follow? These men who have been paying high prices for the best stock procurable in Ontario, and then freight at a pretty high rate, are naturally very much alarmed and highly indignant and are not slow to express their opinions to The Farmer.

They say, and say truly, that if choice beef goes up to between \$6 and \$7 at Chicago there must be something very defective in the live stock business of Canada when a company, that ought to know better than any private individual the real wants of the country, sees nothing better that can be done to help the country than to give away in charity bulls that cost a good deal of money in Ontario, besides the charges for transport and maintenance since.

The giving away of good males is not a new thing in the Northwest. As far back as 1883 President Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, distributed in the wheat growing districts along that road about 800 head of Shorthorn and Polled Angus bulls of choice breeding and high price, besides boars almost innumerable. The wisdom of this policy has since been pretty fully demonstrated. At that time condensed milk was bought by the settlers and a cow tethered on the road allowance was about all the cattle stock on a 1,000 acre farm. Nobody believed in anything but wheat at that stage of pioneering experience and the prescient genius of the great president saw in the gift of such stock, largely paid for out of his own pocket, we believe, a policy of sound business combined with sound philanthropy that in spite of casual failures has been fully justified by the results. From the wheat growing district east of Minn. there were last year taken 40,000 steers fit for the butcher, and last spring at Grand Forks Mr. Hill was able to boast that his early liberality was equally profitable to his road and the people along it.

On this side of the line things at that time were a little different. When Mr. Hill was giving his settlers free bulls, ours were paying often very little short of the original price of the animal for transport from Ontario and the local rates were even higher in proportion. A 60 or 100 mile haul in a farm wagon was found cheaper than the rates on the railroad that now sees the wisdom of giving bulls for nothing.

This is the kind of argument advanced by the breeders whose business has been

brought to stagnation by the gift of only 100 animals to people, some of whom were negotiating for sires from the stock of our local breeders. The mere number of the animals given away is of secondary importance in this aspect of the case. For one man that could get a beast for nothing there are a hundred that wished to get one. Some of these men had practically agreed to the terms asked by the local breeders, but backed down when they hoped to get one for nothing, and it is quite certain that none of the rest will settle down to the point of buying, what they can well enough afford to pay for, till it is made quite clear that there are no more to be given away. Our home breeders have a good ground of complaint. The whole pure-bred stock business of the country has been unsettled to a degree, the extent of which the starters of this sudden freak of generosity have little idea. For one man rejoicing over a free bull or boar there are ten or twenty filled with envy and discontent because they could not get them. These disappointed men will feel a good deal worse when they have to knuckle down \$15 or \$20 freight on the next bull they buy from a local breeder.

The giving away of free sires by President Hill sixteen years ago did a great deal of good in starting an interest in cattle breeding and did no one any injury. The policy of 1884, however, is not the one for 1900, either here or in Dakota. The interests of pure-bred stock, and we believe the best interests of the country, demand that the C.P.R. make known their future policy. If they intend continuing the distribution of free sires let it be made known at once so that breeders may know what to expect, if they intend discontinuing it the fact cannot be made known too soon or too widely. Not until a settled policy is announced will trade resume its normal condition and farmers be saved the humiliation of taking for nothing, or being refused that for which they could afford to pay for as well as anything else they need for the proper equipment of their farms.

The Farmer speaks plainly on this matter because it believes it a most important matter for the country. It has nothing but praise for the spirit which prompted the distribution of free stock on the part of the C.P.R., but it does not believe that such a policy is in the best interests of this country. It does most heartily believe, though, that if the C. P. R. really wishes to help the live stock interests of the west, and its own at the same time, in a most effectual way, it can do so by offering free transport for pure-bred sires from Ontario and from one point to another in the west. Three years' free transport of sires by the C.P.R. will do more to build up and advance the live stock interests of the west than anything else they can do, at the same time it will extinguish all heart-burning, present and prospective, and go far to advance the reputation of the company among all who have the live stock interests of this great western land at heart and who know what is best for those interests.

—The people of Western India have hardly recovered from the effects of famine when Central India is affected. The usual heavy rains have not fallen and now everything is parched, not a blade of green grass is to be seen and serious loss of live stock will follow, not to mention the suffering and privation that will fall upon its millions of people. While the wheat crop of India will this year amount to about 234 million bushels, it is not unlikely that a large share of any surplus there may be wanted to feed the famine stricken districts.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

There is a familiar old proverb which says that every one knows best where his own shoe pinches. But although the knowledge of what other people have to endure is not a complete remedy for our own troubles it is well that we should occasionally be reminded that there are tight boots on other people's feet of whose tightness we have almost no idea. Argentine has been coming a good deal to the front of late years as a prolific producer of wheat, cattle, sheep and other sorts of agricultural produce. We in the Northwest have to stand such competition and seldom fail to let the world know the full tale of our grievances. But our grievances are light compared with the burdens endured by the farmers of the great South American Republic. It is estimated that it will take 25 per cent. of the value of their whole cereal crops to meet the taxes, national, provincial and municipal, imposed upon them. And on cattle from quite close to Buenos Ayres there is an export duty of about \$10 per head, rather more than less. It is possible that wheat may sell at some points here for a cent or two less than the average, and beef a dollar or two a head less than we think they are worth, but these are troubles incident to every market under the sun and if the buyer happens to get caught by falling markets at Liverpool, why that is his funeral, not ours and we grin and bear it quite philosophically, because the boot is on the other fellow's foot.

Here is another sample. In our last issue mention was made of the poor old crop in the old country. But poor as they were, many of them are now hardly worth gathering. It has rained off and on for more than a month. Ayrshire is the worst sufferer and now much of the grain is so badly sprouted as to be scarcely worth gathering.

How much a year do we lose from wet harvests?

It is as reasonable to expect grapes from thorns and figs from thistles as pure grain from foul and dirty seed.

The Farmer heard of one farmer north of Indian Head who this year raised 15,000 lbs. of Brome grass seed from 37 acres.

Indians predict very little frost this year before January. The average Manitoban will hope for the correctness of this prognostication.

See that no tall weed stalks are left standing about your farm this fall to spread their seeds this winter by drifting on the snow.

The Moose Jaw Times says that the wheat crop of the district for 1899 will total 1,000,000 bushels. This is a grand showing for a district that once was thought unsuited to grain growing. Thos. Beavis has an average of 88 bushels of oats to the acre on 25 acres; wheat shows 38 bushels to the acre. Andrew Hagerty's wheat goes nearly 40 bushels to the acre.

—The Sydney, New South Wales. Evening News has been explaining why Manitoba flour is worth \$15 a ton more than the best South Australian. It is not a mere matter of taste or opinion. From 100 lbs. of Manitoba flour 76 loaves, each 2 lbs., can be made. From 100 lbs. of Tasmanian or Australian flour, only about 66 loaves are made. There is more gluten in Canadian flour and that of finer quality. Manitoba wheat sown on high districts in Australia produces a fairly satisfactory sample the first year, but it gradually deteriorates. Canadian flour is seldom baked straight, but is mixed with the weaker qualities produced at home.

Market Review.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 6th, 1899.

Business throughout Canada continues to be very brisk, but in the west the exceedingly fine weather, while just the thing for finishing up the threshing, is retarding the sale of winter goods in the hands of retailers. Wholesale houses are busy shipping out the balance of their orders. Good roads and fine weather have combined to cause a heavy shipment of grain and it is difficult to secure cars fast enough. Threshing is finished in many districts, but in others there is still some grain in the stook. The exceptionally fine weather we are enjoying should see this all safely threshed. Payments of outstanding accounts throughout the west are good, not as prompt as usual. This will improve later, no doubt, when money moves a little more rapidly. Building operations throughout the country are being rushed to completion. Bank clearings in Winnipeg continue to show an increase over previous years.

Wheat.

Several readers have requested us to furnish list of prices at the various stations. It would gratify us to be able to meet this desire, but the C.P.R. is the only road that has so far supplied such a list and it has decided to retain such information for its own use in the future. It is difficult for the agents of the company to get reliable quotations, and for that and other reasons the price quotations have been withdrawn. On Nov. 2, as we learn from reliable sources, with Fort William quoted at 68c., prices ran from 57c. at Neepawa down to 52c. at points where a longer haul and slightly defective quality came in, Portage la Prairie 56c. The bulk was sold at 54c. and 55c. It is suggested that the high figures quoted for Douglas and Neepawa are due to local causes. Other influences affect prices, but the following may be taken as very near the prices paid at the points under named in Friday's marketings: Neepawa, Douglas, 57c., Gretna, Portage la Prairie, 56c.; Stonewall, Lauder, Arden, Holland, Boissevain, Mennonite Stations, Melita, Hartney, Methven, Glenboro, Carberry, Franklin, 55c.; Thornhill, Manitou, Ninga, Souris, Elva, McGregor, 54c.; Brandon, Carman, Whitewater, Forrest, Griswold, Elkhorn, Moosomin, Reston, 53c.; Virden, Pipestone, Hamiota, Sinitaluta, Alameda, Indian Head, Qu'Appelle, Moose Jaw, 52c.; Regina 51c. Price at Neche, same date, 54c. Rather under than over 68c. for wheat afloat Fort William. Present tendencies are all bearish. At Minneapolis some mills are closing down and cash wheat will fall in sympathy with this movement. The reasons for this course are twofold. The foreign market is very dull and ocean freights high. An advance on railroad freights also came into force on Friday and all this tells upon the price to the farmer of his raw material. Heavy stocks in Argentina are also having a depressing effect and all the tendencies are discouraging. There was a little stiffening on Thursday, but that was more than lost on Friday. December opened 69½c., closed 68½c. to 69c. Saturday opened 68½c., quickened just a shade and closed at 68c. The shortage of cars complained of at some points here is being very severely felt in Eastern Canada on all roads. Losses by delay in transit and owing to the difficulty of getting cars for shipments at local stations seems at present to be causing greater loss and inconvenience there than even here, where both roads are stretching every nerve to get grain to the lake front.

Monday, 2 p.m. — Wheat in Chicago closed to-day at 69 cent.

The wheat receipts for the month of October at C. P. R. elevators, Fort William, were the highest on record for the past five years, aggregating 3,905,329 bushels. For the past five years the receipts have been as follows:

	Bushels.
Oct., 1895	3,669,632
Oct., 1896	2,341,245
Oct., 1897	3,341,245
Oct., 1898	2,359,749
Oct., 1899	3,905,329

C. P. R. reports daily local deliverance of about 170,000 bus. and it may be estimated that over 1,000,000 bus. is the amount of weekly deliveries on all the roads.

The grading and quantities for September and October are as follows. It makes a splendid showing for the crop of this year:

Grade.	Cars.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard	8342	6,923,860
No. 2 Hard	1295	1,074,850
No. 1 Northern	307	254,810
No. 2 Northern	25	20,750
No. 1 Spring	11	9,130
No. 3 Hard	250	207,500
No. 1 Frosted	33	27,390
No. 2 Frosted	24	19,920
No. 3 Frosted	8	6,640
No. 1 Rejected	191	158,530

No. 2 Rejected	35	29,050
No Grade	62	51,460

Total	10,583	8,783,890
Oats		175,200
Barley		14,000
Flax		40,000

Total bushels graded, over 9,000,000.

Oats

It is now being found that the districts which last year sent out the best quality are now badly in the rear. Too early cutting, snowfall at all high points, and frost have badly hit all the north side of the province. The south has perhaps never had a better yield, both in quantity and quality, and must supply about all the oats of the milling quality. Winnipeg, locally, is not getting anything worth much. Prices 29c. and 30c. Rolled oatmeal, \$1.80.

Barley.

E. L. Drewry reports 30c. to 35c., according to quality.

Flour and Feed.

Flour, \$1.90, \$1.70, \$1.50, \$1.20. Bran, \$11.50, shorts, \$13.50.

Horses.

Demand keeps good and prices firm. Well broken horses bring from \$125 to \$200, according to quality, while range horses bring all the way from \$25 to \$100, according to quality, size and amount of breaking they have had.

Cattle.

Exporters are moving cattle out as fast as possible. An exceedingly fine lot of cattle have been shipped out this year by the M. & N. W. From all points in the west the cattle are coming forward in good condition. The usual run of price is from 3c. to 3½c. weighed off the cars at Winnipeg. Fancy steers will bring somewhat higher figures than these. Butchers' cattle usually bring about ½c. less, but fancy ones will bring more. Good feeders bring the same price as export stuff. Lower grades bring, of course, a lower price. A few stockers are moving and bring about 2½c. to 3½c., according to quality. Export cattle at Montreal are worth up to 5c., the bulk of them averaging about 4½c. Choice lots of cattle continue to bring fancy figures in the U.S. markets.

Dressed beef is bringing from 5½c. to 6½c. Veal, 7c. to 8c.

Milk cows are in good demand and but few offering. From \$35 to \$45 is the going price.

Sheep.

The market is quiet at nominally 4c. to 4½c. per pound live weight. Dressed mutton brings 9c. to 10c.

Hogs.

The market is quiet and not many hogs moving. It is expected that a more rapid movement will soon take place, as enquiries are being made from country points. As high as 5½c. was paid last week for choice lots, the usual run has been about 5c. Prices are likely to recede because prices have declined in England and a corresponding decline has been made in all eastern markets. At Toronto \$4.25 per cwt. was the price for choice bacon hogs on Nov. 1st. Dressed pork at Winnipeg is worth 5½c. to 6½c. Considerable rough stuff is coming forward.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—The season is now past and the make practically cleaned up. Prices have declined since last report. The arrival on the English market of Australian butter and the report that this colony will have 3,000 tons to export has caused a decline in prices. Canadian butter, however, has not declined as much as Danish and Swedish. The shipments of butter from Canada to England have increased this year 100 per cent., while those from New York have gone up 70 per cent. Creamery butter is worth 20c. to 21c. at country points.

Dairy.—Considerable dairy butter held for some time in farmers' hands is now coming on the market and much of it shows poor quality. Nice fresh made separator bricks bring from 19c. to 20c. delivered in Winnipeg. Fresh tubs bring from 18c. to 20c., according to quality. Round lots bring from 12c. to 16c., according to quality. On the local market as high as 25c. is being paid for fresh butter.

Cheese.—Manitoba make is practically over and cheese are now coming in from the east. As high as 12½c. a pound was paid last week in Winnipeg for Manitoba cheese. The old country cheese markets show a decline and choice cheese can be had in the east for 11c. and under. The increase in our export of cheese to England over 1898 to date is very small.

Poultry and Eggs.

No poultry is moving in a wholesale way yet in Manitoba, and only a supply large enough to meet the demands of the local market is coming forward. Retailers are paying 10c. to 11c. a pound for dressed chickens, ducks and geese from country points delivered in Winnipeg. Turkeys are worth 12c. to 13c.

Eggs.—Strictly fresh eggs are worth from 19c. to 20c. per doz. delivered in Winnipeg, while what are generally called fresh eggs are worth 17c. Pickled eggs are now coming on at 14c. to 15c.

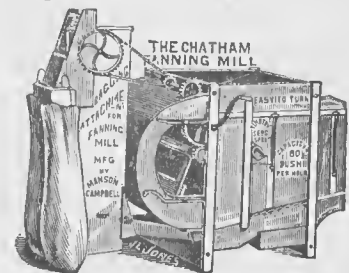
Hides.

Prices have advanced since last market report and are now on a basis of 7½c. for No. 1 inspected hides.

Potatoes

As stated in last report the market for potatoes has stiffened considerably and 35c. a bushel is asked for large lots. Many holders refuse to sell under 40c. The crop in the U.S. is reported as being exceedingly good one, the total being estimated at 242,000,000 bushels.

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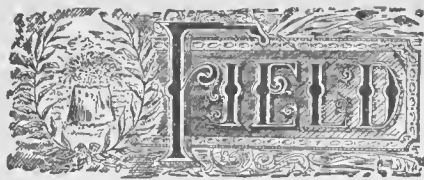


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Hail Insurance Report.

Farmers throughout the west will be much interested in the report of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co. This commission was appointed by the Manitoba Government because of the numerous complaints that had been made of the dealings of the company and because of the state of general dissatisfaction with the company that existed throughout the country. The report is as follows:—

To the Hon. J. D. Cameron, Attorney-General, Province of Manitoba:

Sir,—We, the commissioners appointed by order-in-council bearing date October 16th, 1899, to examine into the affairs of the Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Company, beg leave to report as follows:

On examination into the affairs of said company we find that the company obtained letters patent from the government of the Province of Manitoba dated the 23rd May, 1899, to do business under the name of The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Company.

The promoters of the said company named in the letters patent are: Martin Parker, farmer, Elm Creek; Stewart Mulvey, secretary-treasurer, Winnipeg School Board; A. D. Carscallen, physician, Winnipeg; Arch. McLaren, hotel keeper, Winnipeg; R. A. Bonnar, barrister, Winnipeg; John W. Morrison, farmer; W. R. Donagh, tailor, Winnipeg; George Leary, accountant, Winnipeg; Thomas Hurley, grocer, Winnipeg; Thomas Atchison, wood merchant, Winnipeg; and E. F. Hutchings, wholesale saddler, Winnipeg.

The first directors of the said company named in the letters patent are: Martin Parker, Stewart Mulvey, A. D. Carscallen, M.D., Arch. McLaren, and R. A. Bonnar, who held the position of directors until the first meeting of the board, held on the 3rd June, 1899, when Stewart Mulvey, Arch. McLaren and A. D. Carscallen each and individually resigned from the board of directors, and the following parties were regularly elected by ballot in their stead, viz.: Charles P. Reeves, state senator and president of the Park Region Mutual Hail Insurance Association of Glenwood, Minnesota; M. A. Wollan, manager and part owner of the Freemantle Association bank and secretary of the Park Region Hail Insurance Association of Glenwood, Minnesota, and P. Peterson, manager and part owner of the Bank of Glenwood.

At a meeting of the board of directors held on June 5th, 1899, the following officers were elected, viz.: M. A. Wollan, president; M. Parker, vice-president; C. P. Reeves, secretary, and E. A. Taylor, general manager; solicitor, R. A. Bonnar.

On June 20th H. H. Smith, of Winnipeg, was elected treasurer.

These parties are now the officers of the company, and by resolution of the board of directors, their salaries and remunerations have been fixed as follows: President, \$300; secretary, \$300; treasurer, \$300; vice-president, \$100.

By another resolution of the board for general manager, E. A. Taylor was voted a salary of \$125 per month and a commission of ten mills or 1 per cent. upon the amount of insurance written, together

with the membership fee of \$2 paid by each policy holder.

The directors' remuneration was also fixed by resolution of the board at \$3 for each meeting, together with necessary expenses, and up to date there have been six meetings of the board held.

On the 20th day of July we find that the company obtained a license from the Government of the Northwest Territories of Canada authorizing them to carry on business within the said Territories in accordance with the purposes for which it was incorporated.

We have examined the following record books kept in the office of the company, viz.: Policy register; cash book, day book and journal, ledger, bill book and bank pass book.

From the policy register we find that the company since it commenced business on the 23rd May, 1899, has written 3,909 policies throughout Manitoba and the Northwest Territories to the amount of \$3,339,564.33 (three million three hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars and thirty-three cents), in the Province of Manitoba, 3,022 policies representing \$2,627,594.33, and in the Northwest Territories 887 policies representing \$711,970.

The policies are issued in accordance with applications signed by the assured and run for a period of five years, or crop seasons, subject to right of cancellation by the assured at any time after the first year, between the first of October and the first day of April, provided the assured is not in arrears to the company. A copy of this application is hereto annexed.

The application for insurance contains an agreement by assured to pay a membership fee of \$2 and an annual assessment not to exceed 5 per cent. on the amount insured. This agreement is signed by the assured. We also find the policy register to show losses posted therein to the amount of \$31,652.47, which losses are corroborated by adjustments which are signed in all cases by the adjustor and the assured.

A printed list of these losses is hereto annexed. The assessment now being levied on policy holders is 5 per cent., less a discount of 25 per cent. to be allowed on payments made up to the first day of November. This time has been extended by resolution of the board until November 15. Of this assessment we find that \$21,120.54 has been paid to the company up to this date, handed over to the treasurer, and by him deposited to the credit of the company.

The general manager of the company placed before us the following statement of amount to be raised by assessment to provide for the payment of losses, expenses of the company, and for the creation of a reserve fund, which statement was submitted to the board of directors at their meeting on the second day of September last, and at which meeting they passed a resolution authorizing the before-mentioned assessment statement referred to, being as follows: Five per cent. on total policies (\$3,339,564.33) is \$166,978.22; estimated amount of assessment that may not be collected, 25 per cent., \$41,144.55; which leaves \$125,233.67; less 25 per cent. discount, to be allowed on payments to November 1, 1899, \$31,308.42; leaving a realization out of assessment of \$93,925.25. To meet losses as before stated, \$31,652.47; commission to agents, \$33,395.64; estimated expenses, \$7,915.83; estimated amount of unsettled losses, \$1,876; reserve fund 10 per cent. on total premiums, \$16,697.82; total, \$91,537.76; apparent surplus, \$2,387.49.

Having carefully considered the estimate prepared by the general manager and placed before the board of directors and on which they fixed the 5 per cent.

assessments, deducting 25 per cent. for prompt payments, we consider that this being the first year of the company's existence and the expenses of organization and obtaining the five years' business being necessarily large, it is not judicious to provide for a reserve fund, and further, we are of the opinion that the deductions of non-collections of assessments, viz., 25 per cent., is too great, but that an allowance of 10 per cent. we consider would be sufficient.

And therefore upon this view of realization, and after all expenses and losses have been paid, we believe that there would be a refund of from 1 to 1½ per cent. to all policy holders who have paid their assessments.

We are authorized to state that it is the intention of the directors to make a refund pro rata of all funds on hand after paying liabilities and losses before the annual meeting, which is to be held on the third Monday of December next.

We do not find any record in the books of the company of the collection of the membership fee of \$2, which is provided for in the agreement note signed by each applicant for insurance, but the general manager makes explanation that this amount being part of his remuneration, was collected by his sub-agents and charged to them as part of their commission.

On examination of cash book we find that it contains the collections received from assessments which have been duly handed over to the treasurer and by him regularly deposited to the credit of the company in the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

All disbursements made by the company have been by cheque signed by the secretary and countersigned by the treasurer.

On examination of the bank pass book we find that the balance on October 18, 1899, shown in the book, agrees with the balance of the ledger account, \$3,915.72.

On our examination of the bill book we find the company liable for notes amounting to \$32,000 and bearing 10 per cent. interest, the same having been given for expenses incurred on organization account, office expenses and providing funds for agents' commission. A list of these bills payable is annexed hereto.

We have checked the ledger posting from day book and journal and find same correct. The following is a statement of the balances shown in Ledger as at October 18, 1899:

Dr.—	
M. Osterle	\$ 39 15
Office rent	44 85
Telegraph account	16 60
Postage	270 00
Office supplies	149 58
Organization account	538 75
Printing and advertising	532 92
Adjusting expenses	1486 34
Agents' commission	33870 73
Bank of Commerce	3915 72
Clerk hire	425 80
Exchange	22 55
Total	\$41312 99

Cr.—	
Assessment collection acct.	\$ 5078 84
R. Jones	317 89
A. W. Fraser	20 80
J. B. Guiting	8 35
E. A. Taylor	3887 11
Bills payable	32000 00
Total	\$41312 99

It will be seen by this statement that the expenses of the company to 18th October amount to \$37,397.27, one large item contained therein being agents' commission of \$33,870.73, in which there is an apparent overcharge of \$475.09.

We have under our consideration statements both verbally and in writing from

policy holders, together with statutory declarations claiming misrepresentations made by sub-agents of the company as to the probable rate of assessment; losses sustained throughout the country; discount offered for prompt payment; reserve fund held by the company; number of policies issued; policies issued for greater amount than application; also as to proxies contained in applications and other matters.

Having examined closely into all the charges made by policy-holders, we offer the following remarks, viz.:

1. There is no doubt that the sub-agents canvassing for business have made gross misrepresentations in their work throughout the country.

2. They had no authority to make any statement as to what the rate of assessment would be.

3. A list of all losses sustained by policy-holders should have been mailed to each person when notified of their assessment.

4. A straight levy should have been made, with no discount for prompt payment.

5. The company has no reserve deposited with the government and never operated in Ontario.

6. Total policies issued to date is under 4,000 and not as represented by agents, viz.: 15,000.

7. Policies in some cases were issued for a greater amount than receipts given by sub-agents, but all of which will have to be adjusted.

8. Amount of losses on business done in the Northwest Territories is \$7,338.25, and in Manitoba is \$24,314.22.

9. In some cases the application for insurance contained a proxy form which was filled out and the secretary was authorized to act at the annual meeting for applicant.

The secretary of the company waives all authority so given to him by the applicant and will not act under such proxies.

10. In a printed sheet sent out by the company showing testimonials from policy-holder of the satisfactory adjustment of their loss claims, one is shown from Zeb. Ubert, St. Jean, but it should be St. Leon; it was also claimed that there was no such person as J. W. Mitchell, Manitou, a claimant for damages, but on looking into this we find that Mr. Mitchell farms near Windygate, in township 1, range 8 west, and that his claim was adjusted by the general manager at \$575.

The general manager of the company (Mr. E. A. Taylor) placed the office staff at our disposal and personally gave us every facility in our investigation.

The board of directors and general manager are willing that the attorney-general, to inspire renewed confidence to the members, shall nominate some person to act in conjunction with the management of the company, to be responsible to the government, and to supervise the collection of all monies and to attend to all disbursements up to the close of this season's business.

The Provincial Government has promised a grant of \$300 to the Manitou Agricultural Society to assist towards the cost of replacing their building which was blown down.

At the Strathcona Farmers' Institute meeting a sheaf of Brome grass was shown, grown from seed sown this year, which A. Mackay pronounced as almost the finest he had ever seen.

The farmers' elevator at Roland has already taken in 150,000 bus. of wheat, which with 150,000 bus. taken by the other three elevators, makes a total of 300,000 bushels. This is probably about half of the wheat grown in the district in 1899.

The Elevator Commission.

This commission began its work at Edmonton on Oct. 21st. There is no monopoly of the elevator system on that line of road and the independent buyers and farmers, while agreeing that so far they had no grievance, brought up a good many points about which they were considerably dissatisfied. Farmers found it difficult to load a car within the 24 hours limit fixed by the C.P.R. and if they sold to dealers were frequently dissatisfied with the grade allowed them. The men who shipped direct to Fort William had repeatedly made 5 cents a bushel more than the local buyers allowed, which led to the belief that those buyers stood in with each other to keep down the price. Several farmers spoke in the same strain, complaining of the dockage and prices offered. Frank Oliver, M.P., rounded up with a review of the conditions of the local market. The requirements of the local flour mill, competing as it did with the markets at Vancouver and Fort William, ensured pretty fair competition on the whole. Combination among buyers was kept down by the various other business interests.

At Moose Jaw, Oct. 25th, besides farmers there were present Premier Haultain, J. H. Ross, Commissioner of Public Works, and N. F. Davin, M.P. Eleven farmers gave evidence on the general question of elevator monopoly, to which they were all opposed. J. H. Batell said their wheat was not properly cleaned by the local elevator men and his car had to be cleaned over again at Fort William at his expense. H. Dorell said he did not complain of weights as some others did, but objected to monopoly and wanted flat warehouses. Considerable fault with the local elevator at Boharm was found by several witnesses. Mayor Bogue, who is a dealer in grain, said there appeared to be a monopoly, as there were only two buyers on the market at Moose Jaw and there was no proper competition. The only way to meet this condition is to have a free and open market and to secure this he would have flat warehouses or any other independent accommodation for handling grain.

At Indian Head the evidence for the farmers was marshalled by Rev. Douglas, M.P. In addition to a large number of farmers, two managers of local elevators also testified. These gentlemen explained fully the method of buying, docking,

weighing in, and shipping out, and stated that in shipping grain to Fort William the weights of local elevators were not accepted by the C. P. R. elevator at that point, and this to a great extent did away with the charge of shortage in weighing in. Last season a difference frequently occurred between the local weight and the weights given at Fort William.

At Moosomin, along with evidence from the farmers' point of view, E. A. James, of Bingham & James, presented the case for the Northwestern Elevator Association. He denied that this organization partook of the nature of a combination to keep down the price paid to the farmer for his wheat, and explained that it existed simply for the purpose of facilitating the transaction of business among its members, adjusting freight rates, settling disputes between the shippers and the railway companies and generally promoting the good of the grain trade. He referred the members of the commission to the constitution of the association, which had already been published. The association, he stated, sometimes sent to its members what was considered a fair price for wheat, but that the members were in no way bound to pay only these prices, but were free to pay what they choose. He declared that his firm had this season paid as high as 58c. for wheat on account of local competition, when it was in reality worth 55c.

At Virden the evidence on the farmers' side was of much the same nature as that brought up further west. The principal grievances alleged were: (1) Undue dockage; (2) shortage in weight; (3) the undue restriction in shipping, which is calculated to cause combinations, and keep down the price of wheat; (4) the mixing of grain at Fort William, which put the Manitoba wheat on the British market at a lower grade than it should be. It was also suggested that the weighing at Fort William be under government inspection, the same as the grading.

Morden has been well known as a point at which many grievances in connection with the elevator system have been complained of, and the following evidence is more definite than anything that has so far been offered elsewhere. James Lawrence, an independent grain buyer, said that in 1897 there was at least 75 per cent. of the grain tributary to Morden that should have graded No. 1 hard, whereas the bulk of it was bought and paid for as No. 2 hard. Considerable agitation took place among the farmers, after which, in

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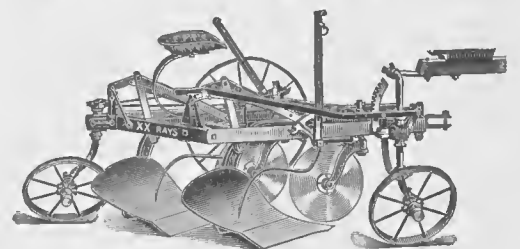
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Mention this Paper.



the first week of November, the grade was changed to No. 1 hard. He complained that the local elevator through which he was doing business as an independent buyer of the Northern Elevator Co., did not clean his wheat sufficiently to bring it up to the grade to which it belonged, though sufficient dockage was taken to allow for the cleaning.

Mr. Lawrence gave an instance of excessive dockage. A farmer in the neighborhood came in with a load in the evening after the elevator operator had gone. Lawrence agreed to receive the grain at the elevator and make a dockage of three bushels a load, subject to any change in the dockage the elevator man might make in the morning. The grain was unloaded, and when the elevator man came in the morning he took off 8 per cent. more, or about five pounds to the bushel; and he thought that while the flat warehouses would not likely be availed of to any great extent, they would have a corrective effect upon standard elevator men if they were disposed to act unfairly.

Duncan Stewart said the dockages varied a great deal as between the different shipping points, the highest in his experience being 8 pounds to the bushel and the lowest below one pound. He expressed the belief that the elevator enjoyed a monopoly and said if it were not so they would not object to farmers shipping wheat through flat warehouses or by any other independent means.

Victor Driver, a farmer, in his evidence, related an incident which he thought showed an instance of the understanding amongst grain buyers. He said that his brother went to Winnipeg to sell 800 bushels of wheat and he first went to some of the grain exchange men and offered the wheat at a certain figure. They declined the offer, whereupon he went to a gentleman with whom he was acquainted and offered him the wheat. This gentleman said, "Why didn't you come to me first? If I bought that wheat now they would be all down on me. They would boycott me and I would not get any grain." Subsequently that buyer, through his local representative at Miami, paid six cents more for the wheat than the owner had been originally offered by other grain men at the same town, instructing his agent not to let the transaction be known. Mr. Driver expressed the firm belief that there was an understanding between the buyers. He expressed himself as being in favor of freedom of shipment.

Robert W. McLain said that while he sold the bulk of his last season's crop of between four and five thousand bushels as No. 2 hard to the local elevators, two loads shipped to Fort William graded No. 1 hard.

Valentine Winkler, M.P.P., testified that he had shipped wheat to Fort William for Mr. McLain, who thought he had made a great saving by thus shipping instead of selling to the elevators. Mr. Winkler expressed the belief that if the farmer had the privilege of shipping through a flat warehouse he would be satisfied, though he did not believe many flat warehouses would be put up.

Cartwright is the last place from which information has come in. At this place very much discontent used to prevail, but leading farmers took hold of one elevator, and but for the familiar difficulty of getting all the cars they want, there is now nothing to complain of. The farmers' elevator pursues the method of cleaning wheat before weighing it and witnesses agree that this was an immense improvement on the ordinary practice of depending on the judgment of the elevator operator or upon the result of the tester. Most of the witnesses declared in favor of the flat warehouse system for the rea-

son that while it could not be made to compete successfully with the regular elevators, it would act as a check in case the farmers felt that they were not being fairly dealt with.

It may not be out of place to note here that a very extensive buyer objects strongly to the practice, still too prevalent, of farmers taking home the cleanings of their own or other people's grain as feed. There is not perhaps a single station in the whole country where it would be safe to use such cleanings as feed without first steaming to kill the foul seeds. Too frequently it is fed as it is and the manure and even the roads on the farm get saturated with those seeds.

Souris.

Souris was visited with very unfavorable weather for her annual fair on the 11th and 12th of October. This prevented the usually large attendance. So bad was the weather that some of the stock present were judged in the rain. Though horses made only a small entry, there were quite a few good teams present. In heavy teams J. S. Taylor, Fairfax, won with a nice team of Clydesdale mares, F. V. Young second; in general purpose, J. Isaac first, J. Scott second; pair in harness and single driver, G. Lee Ferguson first; single driver, J. Nation first, also securing other awards.

In cattle G. Lee Ferguson showed a few well fitted Shorthorns. J. Turner, Carroll, some 10 head of Polled Angus, winning all the prizes and the Cattle Breeders' Association's diploma for best bull any age. J. Herriot had out a nice lot of his Holstein cattle and took all the prizes. He also had a good big share of the prizes in the grade class. W. V. Edwards had his Jersey cattle out in good shape and took all the prizes. R. L. Lang, Oak Lake, judged the cattle.

In swine J. T. Denbow, W. A. King, R. L. Lang and Capt. Wood all had good prizes and some of the animals showed were brought out in excellent shape. There were no sheep shown.

The poultry exhibit was rather light. As at most of the fall fairs Barred Plymouth Rocks made the greatest display, and Wm. Laughland, Hartney, was very successful in this class.

Capt. Wood showed some nice single and Rose Comb White Leghorns and George Lee won first on a nice pair of Brahmas. Geese and ducks particularly were strong classes.

The exhibit of grain was fairly good. For 10 bus. Red Fyfe wheat Jas. Robinson had first, Wm. Sanderson second, and Fred. Moffatt third. For 2 bus. Red Fyfe Wm. Laughland was first, Jas. Robinson second. For 2 bus. White Fyfe Laughland was first and W. A. King second. W. Laughland had prizes in other grains and for a very fine collection of seeds, grains and grasses in bunches. This collection is likely to go to Paris.

Vegetables and roots made a very large exhibit and a lot of most excellent stuff was shown. Butter made quite a large entry, it was of good quality throughout and was neatly put up. Thos. Gardiner led for 40 lb. crock, R. J. Jones second. In 10 lb. crocks J. S. Wilson was first, R. King second. In 5 lb. prints T. Fenwick was first, W. V. Edwards second. In 5 lb. package T. Fenwick first, J. Gardiner second. Ladies' work was considered the best ever shown at Souris. It covered one side of the spacious hall and was, all things considered, a great credit to the skill of the ladies of the neighborhood.

Josephsburg is to have a creamery station tributary to Maple Creek.

Lacombe.

This fair had one of the worst days of the season. Snow fell most of the day and it was very cold. In spite of the weather there was a very fair display of stock and the inside exhibit was very excellent. In heavy draft horses H. Talbot had first on team and wagon. In other farmers' horses J. A. Broadfoot, H. Flewelling, P. Talbot, P. A. Switzer and S. W. Paisley had first prizes. In light horses P. Talbot, W. J. Tice and H. W. Metcalf had firsts. In Shorthorns Messrs. Talbot had several prizes, S. W. Paisley following. For grades Messrs. Talbot had everything nearly their own way.

W. S. Paisley had all prizes for sheep. In grain the government special for wheat went to J. L. Story. Other honors were—Red Fyfe, R. F. Dickson. Milling and seed oats, J. Grose. For butter H. Kolterman, J. L. Story and Mrs. Flewelling had firsts. Vegetables were very fine.

Macgregor.

The local fair was held on Oct. 12th. The awards in horses were: Agricultural team, J. Mundell; stallion, 1, W. G. Dunbar; brood mare, 1, J. Muir. Light horses—team, 1, J. R. Evans; stallion, 1, D. McQuaig; single driver, 1, Dr. Rutledge; brood mare, 1, W. J. Elliott; saddle horse, 1, F. Thompson. In harnessing competition confined to ladies, Miss Jennie Moffat was first. In Shorthorns J. Muir had all the prizes; in Jerseys H. Byers; in grades Messrs. Osborne, Downton, Elliot and Muir had firsts. Fat animal, 1, J. Muir. In swine W. G. Dunbar, Martin Bros. and E. Downton had firsts. In grain S. Thompson, H. Lloyd and J. Gatley had all the first prizes. For creamery butter the Copenhagen Creamery. For farm butter, 1, Mrs. J. Wilson; 2, Mrs. G. Moffat. Rolls, 1, Mrs. Wilson; 2, Mrs. Gatley. Prints, 1, Mrs. Green; 2, Mrs. Freeman. There was a good garden exhibit and another from the schools in writing and drawing.

Whitewood.

Attention has been called to an error that our reporter made in sending us an account of the Broadview fair. In that account C. E. Boulton is credited with winning the diploma for best bull, any age, as well as first for aged bull. Joseph Callin, Whitewood, won the diploma with his bull calf and should have credit for it. In bull calves our report states that Callin got first and Thorburn second, but outside judges disputed the correctness of the award. This criticism we learn was not made of the bull calves, as the first bull calf was good enough to win the diploma for best bull, any age.

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B. C. Royal Show.

This year's provincial show, held at New Westminster the first week of October, was opened by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture. The show in every way was a great improvement upon last year's one. Live stock especially showed a marked improvement, and for the following notes about the fair we are indebted to James Bray, Longburn, Man., the well-known breeder of Yorkshire pigs and Shorthorn cattle.

The live stock interests of British Columbia are growing rapidly under the reduced rates for transportation given by the C. P. R., and in this year's exhibits there are many new importations. Horses and cattle were judged by Richard Gibson, of Delaware, Ont., and sheep and swine by Jas. Bray.

The horses as a whole were rather a poor lot. A few really good light horses were present. McLaughlin, of Calgary, showed his coach horse, Rellington's Pride, and the roadster, Bob Kirk, winning on both. They also showed a number of heavy draft horses, headed by the imported Shire stallion, Rising Sun, who was awarded championship and silver cup for best heavy horse shown. No Clyde stallions were shown and in mares, Wm. Butler & Son, Dereham Centre, Ont., had the winner in the aged class.

The exhibit of cattle was much better. Shorthorns were particularly good, some very nice animals being present. W. H. Ladner, Ladner's Landing, J. Sampson, W. J. McGillivray, and S. Mitchell were the chief exhibitors. Sampson had championship on yearling bull, Surveyor, bred by A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., the former owner of Caithness, the sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg in 1898 in the hands of Premier Greenway. Herefords, Guernseys and Ayrshires made light exhibits. Jerseys made quite a large exhibit, there being 105 animals present. W. J. Elliott, of New Durham, Ont., had out a carload of Jerseys and secured good awards. The lot were sold by public auction, but did not bring very big prices. The strength of the Jersey show may be estimated from the fact that there were 10 aged bulls in the ring and 9 aged cows. Holsteins also made a good showing, especially in the female classes.

Sheep were out in larger numbers and of better quality than last year. Here also Ontario bred stock was much in evidence. Good flocks were shown of Shropshires, Oxfords, Southdowns, Cotswolds, Leicesters, Lincolns and Dorsets. Geo. Banford, Chilliwack, made an exhibit of wool-bearing goats that attracted considerable attention.

Pigs also made a much larger entry than last year. Berkshires made a good exhibit. The championship being won by a boar of Green's breeding and 2nd prize at Toronto this fall. Yorkshires made a light exhibit, so also did Suffolks and Essex. Tamworths, Duroc Jerseys, and Chester Whites made the largest and best exhibits.

Poultry made a capital showing. The display of fruit was not quite so large as one would expect, yet in point of quality that which was shown was exceptionally high.

Potatoes are already being imported to Regina from outside points. Evidently the farmers have been giving all their attention to No. 1 hard.

A flow of natural gas has been struck at Medicine Hat while drilling for water. It was struck at a depth of 700 feet. The quantity of gas seems quite large and the flow steady and strong.

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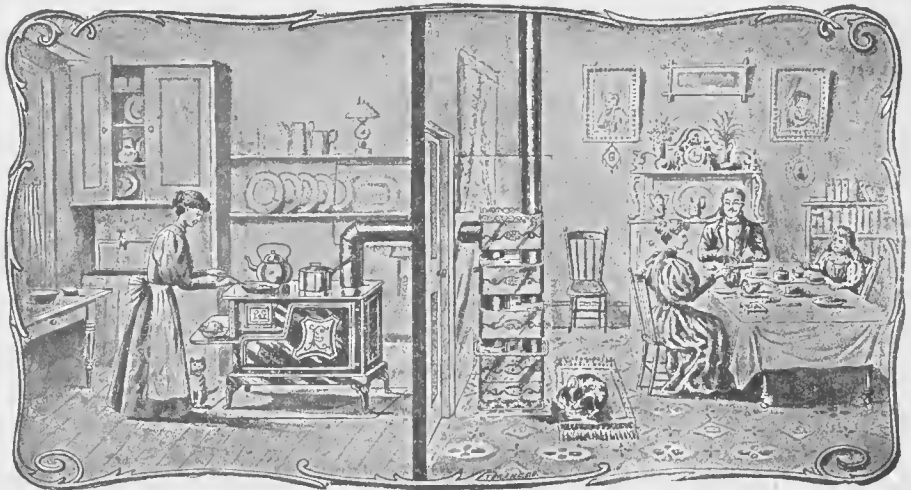
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Grain Competition for Farmers' Boys and Girls.

The following points are to be observed by those who send large heads of grain in the competition for the prizes offered by me. The prizes are as follows:—

WHEAT.

First prize	\$20
Second prize	10
Third prize	5
Fourth prize	4
Fifth prize	3
Sixth prize	2
Seventh prize	1
Eighth prize	1
Ninth prize	1
Tenth prize	1
Eleventh prize	1
Twelfth prize	1

Total \$50

OATS.

First prize	\$20
Second prize	10
Third prize	5
Fourth prize	4
Fifth prize	3
Sixth prize	2
Seventh prize	1
Eighth prize	1
Ninth prize	1
Tenth prize	1
Eleventh prize	1
Twelfth prize	1

Total \$50

The whole of each lot of 100 heads should be selected from one variety grown in one field; and only from a crop which has given a large yield per acre.

I shall want every competitor to furnish from the same crop 10 (ten) heads with the smallest number of seeds per head which he or she can find. But the number of seeds in the small heads will not be considered in making the awards.

Each lot of 100 large heads of grain is to be put in a small cotton bag securely tied, and addressed: Professor Robertson, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont. They will be carried free by mail.

Each lot of ten small heads is to be put in a separate package, either of cotton or stout paper, and addressed in the same way.

A slip of paper is to be put inside each bag or package, giving:

1. The name and address of the collector.
 2. The name and address of the farmer by whom the grain was grown; and
 3. The name of the variety of grain.
- Also, if the information can be obtained:—
4. The number of bushels per acre of the crop from which the heads were selected.
 5. The date of ripening of the grain.
 6. The class of soil on which it was grown.
 7. Whether the field was manured.
 8. What was crop on the field in 1898.

The lots of grain, with the information, may be sent until 1st December. I would like to be able to make the awards in order to send the prizes to the winners before Christmas time.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture
and Dairying,

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Last Monday Wm. McLeod's outfit threshed 2,340 bushels of grain at M. Henry's, 600 bushels being wheat. They moved to J. B. Young's and threshed 1,740 bushels of wheat, oats and barley. Not bad for one day's work.—McGregor Herald.

Calgary Fair a Financial Success.

We are very pleased to learn from an interview with the president, that the recent exhibition at Calgary proved a splendid financial success and that a considerable surplus was realized. All the cheques for prizes, etc., were issued some time ago. So well pleased are the management that it is expected to make a strong pull to give next year's fair much more of a Territorial character, and already a number of improvements are being outlined. We might add as a feature which we overlooked in criticizing the percentage of money put into the races, the fact that at least 40 per cent. of all purses had to be paid in entry fees. This, of course, lessens considerably the amount of money the board has to pay for the races.

Birtle Farmers' Institute will begin its winter campaign with a social gathering to be held in November. "Go thou and do likewise."

C. Pieper, Gretna, sold a half section of his land to John Klassen for \$10,000. This is one of the highest prices paid for land in even that fine district.

A potato, grown on the farm of J. P. Parsons, Barnsley, was dug the other day, measuring 11½ by 16½ inches and weighing 5½ lbs.—Carman Leader.

Under the Companies' Act of the N.W. Territories application has been made for a charter for "The Calgary Milling Co., Limited," with 999 shares of \$100 each.

S. A. Clark, Virden, has invented a very handy tie for a grain sack. It is a kind of hold-fast button, for use with binder twine or any ordinary string. No tying of the string is required; just wind it round the neck of the sack and the ends are held in a firm grip by the "hold-fast." It is easily attachable to the sacks, and as it can be manipulated with ease without removing even the heaviest mitts from the hands, it will prove an especial boon in this country, where most of the grain delivery takes place in the winter. We understand that Mr. Clark is making arrangements which will enable him to shortly offer the "hold-fast" for sale at a reasonable price.

Ask your doctor how many preparations of cod-liver oil there are.

He will answer, "Hundreds of them." Ask him which is the best. He will reply, "Scott's Emulsion."

Then see that this is the one you obtain. It contains the purest cod-liver oil, free from unpleasant odor and taste. You also get the hypophosphites and glycerine. All three are blended into one grand healing and nourishing remedy.

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Joseph Maw & Co. MARKET SQUARE, Winnipeg.



Apples at Nelson, Man.

The Farmer has pointed out from time to time the rapid development that has taken place in fifty years in apple growing

looks for the key to successful fruit growing. The men trained in the cultivation of fruit are surely the men we ought to look to for pointers.

It is therefore with pleasure we present our readers with a photo of an apple tree, the White Rubets, with one of Mr. Stevenson's little girls in the tree. This tree is now nine years old and promises well. It is a Russian variety, root grafted when a year old; the fruit is ripe in early fall, and it is a good cooking apple. The Ostrekoff is another promising Russian variety that is doing well and fruited this year. There



"Manitoba's Eve."

White Rubets Apple Tree, nine years old, growing on the farm of A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man. The fruit is large and was ripe by the first of September.

in Minnesota, and has also pointed out that there is good hope that Western Canada will yet grow apples for her own use. The time may be soon or it may not be in the lifetime of the older generation, but grow apples we will. Any one having time to spare in Southern Manitoba should visit the farm of A. P. Stevenson, at Nelson, about eight miles north and a little west of Morden, for there they will see apples growing very successfully. Mr. Stevenson is, of course, very favorably situated for growing fruit, besides being a man trained in that line of work. But it is to the work of just such men that Manitoba

was a fair crop of them, a little later than the White Rubets, and also a good cooking apple. The Anisette is another variety that has fruited this year for Mr. Stevenson. Its fruit is larger and of a better quality than the White Rubets, resembling the Duchess of Oldenburg somewhat, and will make a very nice dessert apple. Three trees of the Russian Gravenstein bore fruit last year and a very fair crop again this year. So far they are the finest flavored apple Mr. Stevenson has been successful in growing. The fruit is suitable for dessert as well as for cooking. These trees are now ten years old. Another variety

that is doing well and one highly recommended by the Minnesota Horticultural Society, is the Hiberna. It belongs to the same family as the Ostrekoff. Mr. Stevenson has only one tree of it. It is now nine years old and bore its first fruit this season. It was well laden and ripened its fruit in good time. It is a large apple, but only a cooking one. Besides these varieties Mr. Stevenson had fruit this year of the following varieties: Wealthy, a late fall apple; Lieby and Blushed Colville, both late fall apples. Thus, in all, Mr. Stevenson has had this year eight varieties to fruit with him. This may be only the beginning of apple growing in Manitoba, and from these trees we may have developed varieties that will do well with us. Of course, shelter must be provided. Some of the trees made growths of over two feet this season and all came through the severe winter all right.

With crab apples he has been more successful, and this year had fruit of a number of varieties. Of these we may mention the Sweet Burrett and Whitney's No. 23, both hybrids; the Greenwood, Blue Annis, Virginia, Transcendent and Hyslop, but this was an off year for crabs.

In plums quite a few varieties showed fruit this year, but it was an off year. The Cheney still takes the lead, followed by the Oscheeda and Rolling Stone. His Compass cherries had a great show of bloom this spring. One tree, a graft a year old, showed some fruit, but it appeared to be somewhat late.

Raspberries of all kinds and colors did well again this year. The Sarah, a new variety, named after the wife of Dr. Saunders, director of the Dominion Farms at Ottawa, still kept up its reputation as a good berry. Gooseberries and currants of all kinds Mr. Stevenson has in profusion, and the most of them bore heavily this year. It is an inspiration as well as a pleasure to visit this nursery and trial ground, for out of it may come great things for Western Canada.

How to Bury Cabbage.

Take an empty barrel—a salt or sugar barrel will do very well; dig a hole sufficiently large and deep so that a few inches of the barrel will project above the ground when it is put in position. Now bank the soil around the barrel so that it will be on a level with the top of the barrel and sloping in all directions from it. Now cut the heads of the cabbage, and put into the barrel so that the stalk part of the cabbage will be uppermost. So continue until the barrel is full; then cover with a lid which will turn water, made of inch lumber. Cabbage buried in this manner in the fall will keep till quite late in the spring, and beside this it can be gotten at any time in the winter without any trouble. This is the best method of burying cabbage we ever tried, and we have buried cabbage in quite a number of different ways. The object in having the embankment slope away from the barrel is to prevent surface water from getting into it.—Woman's Farm Journal.

The Minnesota Horticultural Society is offering a premium of \$1,000 for a new seedling apple tree that "is as hardy and prolific as the Duchess, with fruit equal to the Wealthy in size, quality and appearance, and that will keep as well as the Malinda." This competition is open to all. Further particulars can be had from the secretary of the society, A. W. Latham, 207 Kasota Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Mushrooms.

There is a society in Minnesota that devotes itself to the study of mushrooms. This "Mycological Society" had a stand at the last State fair, on which were displayed no fewer than eighty varieties of mushrooms, of which at least twenty were edible. Prizes were given for various exhibits, and members of the society were on hand to explain the nature of the different sorts and show how they might be used with the greatest advantage. They showed that puff balls, if pure white and of firm flesh inside, were very good eating if peeled, sliced and fried in butter.

J. H. Walker, Wetaskiwin, Alta., raised a cucumber 26½ inches long, 8½ round and weighing 3 lbs. 9 oz.

A local exchange says that six cars of nursery stock have been sent to Manitoba by an eastern nursery this year, representing over \$19,000 that has been paid out by the purchasers.

Let the memory of this season's experience with last year's unprotected implements secure them all a good shelter hereafter.

The pestilences, like the odor of barn, henry and outhouse, can be made agreeable and non-offensive by an occasional application of road dust.

Sweet peas grown from seed taken from a tomb of an Egyptian mummy 2,000 years old, were recently shown in London. Do flowers, like truth, live forever?

The horseless carriage is in the line of evolution. We have had cowless butter for many years, and henless eggs were at one time supposed near at hand.



Northern Alberta.

Notwithstanding the unusual weather of this season in this district, it is a pretty generally admitted fact that no former year of its history has seen so much substantial upbuilding and progress as has been the growth of 1899.

Although the great natural richness of the land has always been patent to the most casual visitor, the settlers of a few years ago found themselves environed by such conditions as a lack of precedence and available experience in agricultural matters, uncertain markets, the absence of social intercourse and the many other discouraging conditions which are necessarily attendant upon early settlement.

These have all been rapidly disappearing and the evidences one sees on every hand that a good firm foundation is being laid for the future are indeed very gratifying. Improvements of no mean order are to be found on all hands. The towns are being built up in a substantial, permanent manner and the feverish flush of boom excitement is entirely lacking in all business enterprise. Business men have carefully weighed the opportunities—and have come to stay. Most of the new business blocks are commodious and solid-looking. All of the towns along the C. & E. Railway have made very substantial strides this season, and one or two new villages of importance have struggled through the process of incubation and present themselves as accomplished facts. To use a phrase which has come to be very popu-

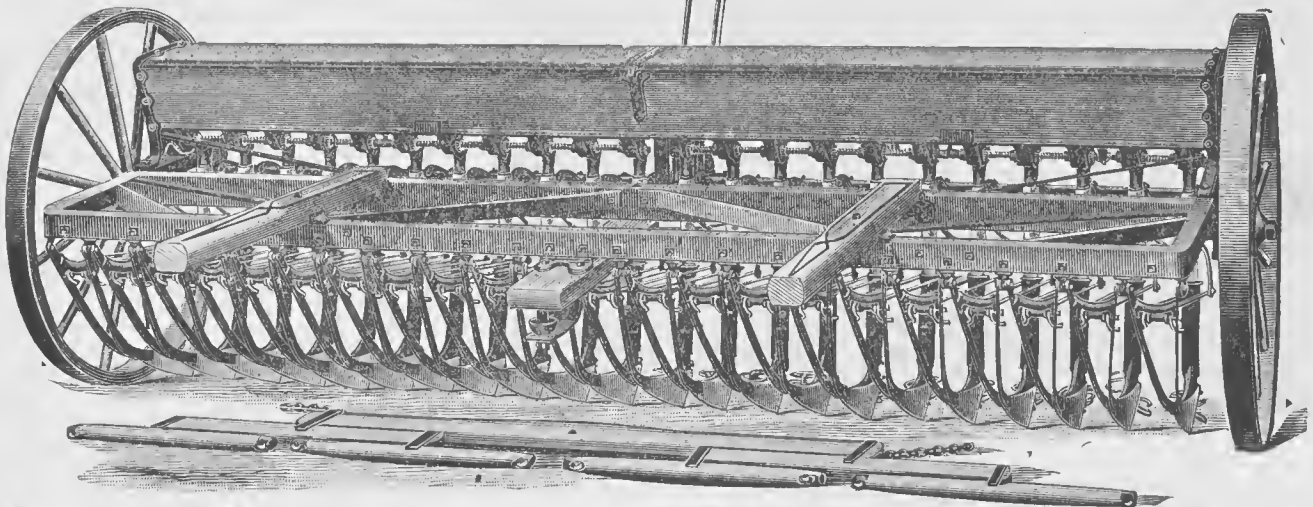
lar of late, this may truly be said to be "the growing time."

But behind all this urban prosperity there is a broad and substantial development of the agricultural resources, for, after all, "the farmer is the backbone of the country." Some of the evidences of the growth of the farming industry, such as data in regard to the dairy industry and the progress in many lines, have interested us and have been presented from time to time. Farmers who came here five or six years ago with pockets which gave forth no metallic sound, backed by industry, with frugality, sobriety and common sense, are now in most cases in reasonably easy circumstances.

The first generation of farm buildings are nearly all as yet comparatively new and in good shape. The original buildings on most of the farms, although not assuming to be elaborate, are fairly commodious and answer their purpose. The larger and more expensive barns, stables and houses which come as the second generation of buildings will soon begin to appear. In fact, a few very fine buildings may already be seen at some points.

The influx of new settlers this year at every point has been very great, and if the tide continues for a year or two as it has come this year, all the country contiguous to the C. & E. Ry. will soon be closely settled. At Lacombe alone it is claimed that about 400 quarter sections have been taken this year, or enough to put one man on each quarter section in a district ten miles square. Many are already settling and quite a distance from the towns, and, in fact, some splendid settlements are out about 25 or 30 miles from Edmonton. A great many in this part of the territory have followed the Saskatchewan eastward, have found the choicest of country, have settled there and are now awaiting the advent of the projected new Canadian Northern Railway. The class of settlers, too, who are coming

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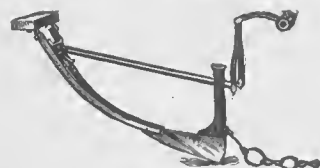
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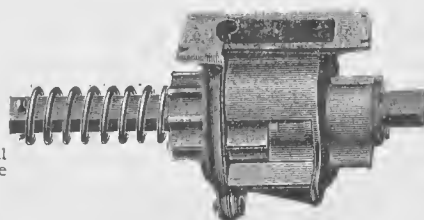
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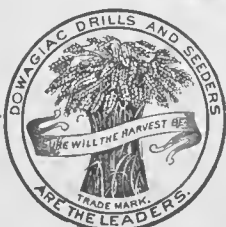
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to Northern Alberta are, as a rule, the very best. A large proportion of the immigrants who came this year are from the States, perhaps notably from Iowa, Michigan and the north central states. Quite a number, too, are from Eastern Canada, but the proportion of these does not seem to be quite so large as in Manitoba and in Eastern Assiniboia. A good many Swedes and Icelanders may be found at Wetaskiwin, Tindastoll and some points out from Strathcona and Edmonton, and all seem to be doing very well. Quite a few French are located around St. Albert. The Galicians are mostly settled at Edna, about 20 or 30 miles east of Fort Saskatchewan. Not a few of the new settlers who are coming are men of fair means who are coming to Alberta in order to secure land for their sons.

The crops of this year have been unusually heavy, and if it had not been so difficult to harvest and save them they would have been worth more to the farmers. The wheat in some cases was cut so green as to be much shrunken, but we have seen some excellent samples which would grade very well. Oats are a magnificent crop and will thresh out very

produce become more established that quality must be improved. Perhaps this is about as well illustrated in the swine industry as in anything else. At Edmonton there is a packing house operated by C. Gallagher. Probably, partly due to a steady demand for pigs, we find the quality of the swine here on the whole better than in most other places. As we have already stated, the inducements to careful hog-raising in this whole country are certainly very great. We beg indulgence in making the following quotation from the Department of Agriculture for the N.W.T. on this subject:—

"The hog industry of the westerly portion of the Territories is on a somewhat different footing to the conditions ruling in the easterly portion. The latter is by nature of its position at present tributary to the Winnipeg packing institutions, while the market of the westerly district is almost a local one. There is practically an unlimited demand for cured pork in the mining communities located in the Kootenay country as well as a splendid market at the Pacific coast, and it behoves the farmers in Northern Alberta to give closer attention to the requirements of

"natives." It would pay well to get some better bred stock and give them a little more care. The market for eggs is good and the merchants tell us that where they ship a crate they might almost get orders for a carload.

As a very important feature which has a strong bearing on stock raising, the grasses are especially of interest. Dame Nature has been kind in this respect. The stand of grass is strong and thick, and in a number of places is liberally sprinkled with western rye grass, wheat grass and one or two different native grasses of the Brome family. The Awnless Brome (*Bromus Inermis*), wherever tried, has given the finest results and the natural lowland meadows which have always been so highly prized, and which many of the new settlers are quietly running after, may not figure so prominently in the agricultural economy a decade or two hence.

In regard to wood and fuel supply, Nature has again been indulgent. From Olds northward is, to use a popular term, a park country. Soft coal of a good quality for domestic purposes is dug from the river bank in the town of Edmonton and



River View, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

heavy, running, we would say, in some cases to 100 bus. or over. Oats in Alberta are a wonderful cropper and give the most beautiful sample grown. In weight they regularly overrun the standard, going mostly up to about 40 lbs. to the bushel, and there are authentic records of 52 lbs. having been reached. In root and vegetable growing great success can be attained. Owing to the abundance of wild fruit the culture of tame varieties has not as yet been extensively exploited, but there is no doubt that success may be attained in the growing of many of the hardier sorts of small fruits, particularly as one verges toward the depressed altitude of the Saskatchewan.

The marketing facilities are gradually being improved. New elevators have been built this year at a number of places, and a few grist mills have been erected. The demand and prices for oats are proportionately better than for wheat, the demand from the mining and lumbering regions of B.C. and from the north being good. The grower of oats can generally get about 30 or 40 cents during the spring and summer months. Stock are being extensively gone into, and must continue to pay well.

As the markets for different kinds of

these markets. It is gratifying to learn that the farmers in the north-westerly portion of the Territories are quite alive to the importance and profits incidental to pork raising under the proper conditions, but it is disappointing to find that with freight rates 800 miles in favor of Alberta producers, the prices of pork at Calgary during the past year should be materially below the Winnipeg quotations. The average price at Calgary during April, May and June was 5 cents and the balance of the year 4½ cents. During the winter time the trade is altogether one of dressed meat, for which has been paid 6½ cents per pound. It is probable that with a larger and more regular supply, a valuable trade could be worked up in the Kootenay district, which naturally would have the effect of materially increasing the price of pork in that portion of the Territories.

There seems to be little doubt that as this industry develops and better packing facilities are attained there will be more buyers and a more remunerative trade worked up.

Poultry keeping, too, will bear a very great deal of study. What may be said about hogs may almost be repeated word for word about the keeping of hens. Most of the hens may be designated as

exists in unexplored quantities along the Saskatchewan. About 20 or 30 miles east of the towns of Red Deer and Lacombe heavy deposits of it are cut through for miles by the Red Deer river, a single seam in one place aggregating, we have been told, a height above the water of 66 feet and said to be the second deepest seam yet discovered in the world. Much as our representative would have liked to have seen this coal field, the privilege was denied him. We hope that none of our readers will think we have been trying to "brag up" this part of the west. We have not. Its latent richness in many lines to be appreciated needs to be seen.

Burnbank.

A representative of The Nor'-West Farmer had the pleasure of a brief call at the farm of Geo. Allison, Burnbank, Man. He is evidently making a marked success of mixed farming, having about 250 acres under cultivation and uses the balance of a section and a quarter for hay and pasture. On the homestead is a fine large barn, 50x60, with stone basement, affording ample stabling for stock and room for hay overhead. Also a good frame

Best Timber in Speight Wagons.

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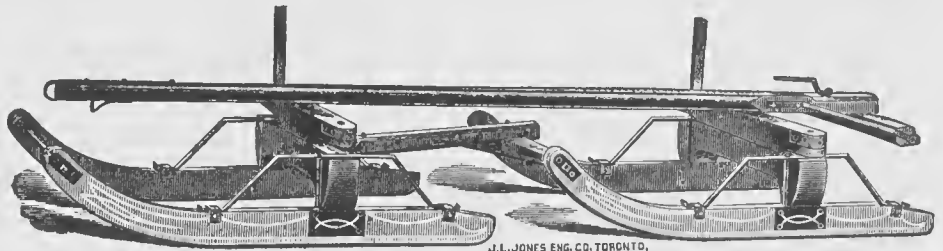
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2 in. Runner	2½ in. Steel or Cast Shoe	6 ft. long
2½ " "	2½ " "	6 " "
3 " "	3 " "	6 " "

Improved with Cast Channel Shoe projecting on each side of runner, protecting the woods and bolts.

Whiffletrees, Doubletrees and Neckyoke extra.



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stable for horses adjoining this. Mr. Allison also enjoys the comforts of a fine large stone dwelling house, 36x36. The stone work in both this and the barn being built by his eldest son, who previously had not any experience in this line of work, but being a Scotchman, he showed the hereditary Scotch genius in laying stone successfully and artistically, the result of his effort in this case being certainly two of the finest stone buildings in Manitoba.

But it probably is in stock raising that Mr. Allison excels, as a look through his stables and yards will testify. At the head of his herd stands the fine Shorthorn bull, Lakeview Chief, a splendid specimen of his class and breed. He is a two-year-old and making wonderful growth and development since we last saw him. He took first place in Winnipeg as a two-year-old, and is now a beauty in symmetry and general outline for a bull of his age. He is bound to get some stock that will win a name and high mark in this country and that will be in active demand. In this herd are also three splendid heifers, Prairie Flower, Miss Ramsden and Royal Princess, all imported from Russell, of Richmond Hill, Ont. All of these have heifer calves by their sides from "Jubilee Chief," a prize-winning sire, formerly owned by Mr. Allison. There is also in the herd an excellent Shorthorn grade cow, "The Queen," two years old, due to calve at an early date. This cow took first at Virden and Elkhorn shows last year, and first as yearling at nearly all the shows on the main line. She also took first as two-year-old at Winnipeg, Brandon and Elkhorn. In fact she has never been beaten in her class and is apparently an almost perfect specimen of her class as a three-year-old. Mr. Allison is also proud to show visitors a number of yearling grade Shorthorn heifers that are beauties, from "Jubilee Chief."

On this farm is also to be seen an excellent flock of Leicester sheep, to the number of 150, at the head of which is a fine two-year-old ram, imported from Gardhouse, of Highfield, Ont.

It was also a pleasure to look through Mr. Allison's horse stables, as he has some of the best work teams seen in our travels, all bred from the best Clyde stock. One noble looking team has repeatedly taken first place at different fairs in the general purpose class. In poultry, Mr. Allison pays close attention to Banded Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorns, both of which breeds are doing well with him and proving satisfactory as layers and breeders. He had this year three acres of as good a piece of Brome grass as we have seen. He has tried timothy repeatedly, but considers the former of double value on equal areas.

A Large Calgary Herd.

One of the largest investments, if not the largest, ever made in pure-bred stock in Canada was the recent purchase of Shorthorns by Messrs. Samson & Macnaghten, an English firm of ranchers on the Bow river, about eight miles west of Calgary. It was the pleasure of one of our staff recently to look over the ranch and inspect the large herd of registered stock, and we can say that this pleasure was indeed a real one.

Imagine a beautifully green valley of half a mile or more in width, hedged by a skirt of spruce along the river's edge on the one hand and gradually running up into a succession of slightly wooded hills and undulating meadows on the other, the entire enclosure containing some three thousand acres and being divided into pastures of hundreds of acres each, with the residence and ranch buildings nestling down by the water's edge and the pastures dotted with bunches of cattle, and you have a fairly good idea of the appearance of this ranch.

Messrs. Samson & Macnaghten have until lately been running large numbers of ordinary range stock, but they conceived the idea of starting a large ranch of pure-bred stock for the wholesale raising of registered bulls which will be acclimatized and perfectly used to range conditions. In furtherance of this project, Mr. Samson took a trip this season to Iowa and made the purchases, selecting largely from the herd of Albert Harrah, of Newton, Iowa. These cattle have, we believe, been more or less used to range conditions in that state, and were preferred by the purchasers over stable-raised animals on that account.

At the time of our visit the herd comprised 106 cows, about 75 calves and 35 bulls, or about 216 head in all. This, it is believed, is one of the largest Shorthorn herds in the Dominion. All of the animals had passed the tuberculosis test before purchase. While a great deal of difference in condition and appearance might be expected in a herd of this number, we are very safe in saying that for the purpose for which they are intended these cows seem to be well chosen. The aim has been to get large, square, roomy cows of good constitution, strong in vigor and beef-carrying qualities rather than to run after show-ring details. Not a few of the herd, however, carry the show-ring qualities as well, and a look through a few of the pedigrees showed up considerable fancy breeding, very many of them tracing back very shortly to the best imported stock, in many cases through good Canadian herds. Two or three very good herd bulls are kept for service. We saw one of them, "Lovely Prince," a six-year-

old, bred by Isaac Johnston, of Lincoln, Neb., and belonging to the Lovely family of Shorthorns. This bull possesses great size, depth of front and square, heavy frame. He was not at all fat, but is a beast which exhibits a splendid constitution, good width and a capacity for carrying a great deal of flesh, and Messrs. Samson & Macnaghten feel sure that in choosing him they have secured a sire eminently suited for their purposes. The calves are of all sizes, but are as a rule a fine thrifty lot and promise to make good cattle.

About 100 acres are under a private irrigation system and a good deal of feed in the way of Brome and timothy grass, rye and oats are grown. During winter months it is intended to run the cattle in the open or about yards, letting them "rustle" all they will and feeding in addition plenty of good feed to keep them in first-class shape. In this way it is hoped to produce a class of bulls which will combine the finest qualities with the greatest degree of hardiness and which will help to fill the ever-increasing demand of the ranchers for a good line of sires.

Noxious Weeds in Dakota.

The North Dakota Noxious Weed law reads as follows:—"Pursuant to section 1693 Revised Codes of 1895 and amendments thereto, notice is hereby given to each and every person owning and occupying lands within the county of _____ to destroy upon all lands owned and occupied by him within county, all weeds of the kind known as Canada thistle, cockle burr, mustard, wild oats, French weeds and Russian cactus, by pulling the same or plowing the land on which they are growing, such pulling or plowing to be done at such time as shall effectually prevent the reseeding of said noxious weeds. That in any case the destruction of said noxious weeds must be made at such time as will absolutely prevent the reseeding of the same. All persons aforesaid are hereby required to commence the destruction of said noxious weeds not later than the 15th day of June of each year, and henceforth to continue to destroy from time to time throughout the entire season all noxious weeds of the kinds above named at such time as will prevent the possibility of reseeding. All persons are hereby further notified not to deposit or cause to be deposited on the highway or in and along the banks of any natural water course any of the noxious weeds above described under penalty of the law for violation of this notice."

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.



The Prodigal's Return.

Just got a letter here from Joe, our hoy,
that said he'd got
Disgusted livin' on the farm, an' guessed
he'd take a trot,
Into the busy, rushin' world, an' try to make
a name
That in the comin' years 'd be close coupled
up with fame,
He'd got a irresistable desire to gather
wealth,
An' said that if he held his grip on his sur-
prisin' health
He'd some day take us all to town to wear
store-boughten clothes,
An' with the upper-tenners pack an elevated
nose.

We tried to turn him from his course with
calm advisin' words,
But might as well have chattered to the
little dickie birds,
Fur Joe was sot in all his ways, an' when
he'd fixed a pint
A stroke o' lightning couldn't knock his
rangements out o' j'int.
An' so we told him he could go, hut warned
him of the snares
The city allus lays to ketch the stranger
unawares,
But he jest laughed our fears away, an' said
with hittin' scorn
The sharper that could do him had neglec-
ted to be horn.

I drewed a hundred dollars from the pile I
had in hank,
An' told him fur to shove it down securely
in his flank,
An' then he kissed his ma good-bye, an'
give my han' a grip,
Both of us fightin' an attack of tremblin' o'
the lip.
At night down on our hended knees we'd
speak a word fur Joe,
An' axed the Lord to stay with him wher-
ever he might go,
But not a message did we get from him that
went away,
So full of golden dreams, till this here letter
come to-day.

He writes fur me to meet him at the deppo
down to Rome,
An' hring along the ol' brown coat he used
to wear at home,
An' have his mother patch the pants he left
a-hangin' here,
That's sort o' hustled at the knees an' shat-
tered in the rear
He also wants the striped vest he gave his
brother Pete,
An' I must fetch a pa'r o' shoes; he's in his
naked feet,
An' take along some underclothes an' socks,
an' such as that,
Likewise his ol' blue woolen shirt; he says
he's got a hat.

The Farmer Girl's Allowance.

The system of supplying their wants as
they occur is a well-meaning generosity
brought to bear on the daughters of all
classes that cripples them for life, says
Fanny Love in National Stockman. It
gives them no idea of thrift, of money
saving, or of judicious money spending;
and, if fate so orders it—which is more
frequently the case than otherwise—that
they are thrown on their own resources.
they are either too indolent or too cow-
ardly to rise to aspiration, and remain the
victims instead of the masters of circum-
stances.

But teach the girl the cost of living
and the value of her small help and you
have instilled into her being the incentive
to meet the trials of a later life. Apro-
pos, it has not yet dawned upon all per-
sons that the farmer girl's time has a va-
luation, and hence she is usually held in
subordination, though we are slow to ac-
knowledge the fact. Because her labor
brings in nothing in shape of dollars and
cents there is no valuation put upon it.

"By the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat
bread" is an old mandate and one that
has proven good in all ages. To enforce

this truth so early on the young girl's
mind may appear at first sight as rather
hard lines; it is never too early to instil
the commendable pride which desires for
itself an honest independence, preferring
to live by its own industry and demanding
the remuneration of that industry.

Then she should be allowed—taking her
at an age after she is competent to spend
money at all—as much money as she is
able to earn. If any say a small child
cannot earn his keep let those who are
blest with such help send the child away
for a month into some family where they
are not in possession of such help, and
two families will have learned something
to the advantage of humanity.

Any one able to earn money is compet-
ent to spend it or their training is at
fault. A girl is often misjudged and cal-
led thoughtless when her parents give her
nothing to think about or to be respon-
sible for; vainly trying to shield her from
these inevitable responsibilities. The
sooner she is taught to view the stern fact
calmly and courageously the sooner will
these responsibilities lose their terrors.

Some one asks, "Who wants to be a
hireling in her father's house?" In an-
swer I ask: "Who wants to be held as
an infant or imbecile in any one's house?"
What is the difference in working and
having the necessities of life supplied us
than having the money supplied to pay
for them ourselves? It is not necessary
that a girl spend all she is able to earn,
but she should have a choice in the dis-
posal of what in reality is her own.

Women given a chance, with proper
education in the matter, usually prove
themselves good financiers. This educa-
tion can be attained in no better way than
in this allowance system; teaching the
girl business principles while the mind is
receptive and adaptive. Girls of taste are
always adaptive and readily accommodate
their means to the end they have in view
even if the purse is limited; and if not
adaptive she should be taught in contra-
vention to the drift of the times the dif-
ference between a generous pleasure and
a selfish gratification, more particularly
to prefer articles of use to articles of mere
luxury. By an account book accurately
kept she will be enabled, at the end of
each year, to see what has been judicious-
ly and what otherwise expended. No mat-
ter what amount is allowed it can and
should be arranged as systematically as
the financier does his millions.

It is said that most women of our time
spend their money before they get it.
There are so many temptations to select
the things desired and have them charged
to father that the parent scarcely
knows where generosity ends and extra-
vagance begins. But let the girl have an
allowance due her station and equivalent
to the proportion of the comfort she sus-
tains in the household, then teach her by
experience in spending it, if no other way
how much she can afford for running ex-
penses, and to set aside a fixed sum for an
unforeseen emergency; and she will have
mastered the fundamental principles of a
practical business education.

When the great army engaged in the
United States service are subjected to
rigid examination to see if they are men-
tally equipped, when ministers, teachers,
doctors, and all others who bid for res-
ponsible positions, must be qualified
through an efficient preparatory course,
and when it is so generally conceded that
woman plays an important part in the
weal or woe of our commonwealth, is it
inopportune to ask, Are our farmer girls
being properly trained for their share in
the battle of life?

Every cow knoweth her own fodder.

Which was made first—the egg or the
hen?

Mourning Mutton.

Brisket—What can I send you up to-
day, Mrs. Styles?

Mrs. S.—Send me a leg of mutton and
be sure it is from a black sheep.

Brisket—A black sheep?

Mrs. S.—Yes, we are in mourning, you
know.—Stray Stories.

Love breaks the heart, the faith, the
pride and often breaks the man beside.

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE . .

Whitby, Ont. Magnificent buildings plea-
sant and healthful surroundings, and the
highest educational facilities in Literature, Music,
Art, Elocution, Commercial Branches, and Do-
mestic Science, account for the present marked
popularity and success of the Ontario Ladies' Col-
lege. Not only does it occupy the leading place
in sound learning, but in those helpful and mould-
ing influences that go to make up a strong, re-
fined and noble character. Send for calendar to

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them at lowest price. We also do
fur repairing.

MORRIS BROS.,

635 Main St., Winnipeg, Man
Correspondence solicited.

To Myself.

Let nothing make thee sad or fretful,
Or too regretful!
Be still!
What God hath ordered must be right;
Then find in it thine own delight,
My will!

Why shouldst thou fill to-day with sorrow
About to-morrow,
My heart!
One watches all with care most true,
Doubt not that He will give thee, too,
Thy part.

Only be steadfast; never waver,
Nor seek earth's favor,
But rest.
Thou knowest that God's will must be
For all His creatures—so for thee—
The best!

—Paul Fleming.

Caring for House Plants.

A farmer's wife who has had experience with house plants of various sorts and who wants others to profit through her experience, writes in a farm paper and tells about the subject, giving some good hints that can be followed by others. She says: I want to tell other busy farmers' wives, who have house plants, how I manage to save time and yet have flowers all winter. I do not mean they shall grow just what I do, but my ways may cause others to study easier ways. I grow only geraniums and lilies, with three varieties of basket plants. I can almost hear some sister say, as I really have heard many times: "What a funny idea; so many plants and only two kinds. Why, I never could make choice of only two kinds among so many, and if I had to, would not choose those two. Why do you keep so few kinds and only geraniums and lilies?" I keep few kinds, because it takes much less time to care for them than it would if each plant were a different kind and required some different treatment than the others, or be a failure. I keep what I do because I know how to care for them. They are seldom troubled with any of the insect pests, always give me flowers all winter, and take so little of my time in summer when a farmer's wife has so many things to do and look after. In as few words as possible I will try to tell how I care for them. My lily family includes several varieties of amaryllis and all are winter bloomers except one pot of amaryllis. In spring they are put out doors in the shade and left almost without water, though a little is given to some varieties. First of September those that require it are repotted, but never until the pot is one solid mass of roots. All are given a thorough soaking with liquid manure, then watered freely as each variety begins to grow, and from about Christmas until last of March I always have lilies of some kind. On February 23rd this year there were three buds on a group of one variety of calla and one flower on a pot of amaryllis, one large cluster of buds, and a few days before I cut two lovely lilies. My fancy foliage, skeleton leafed and Lady Washington geraniums, I keep as long as I can. Those kept for flowers only are generally disposed of in some way after June, when I start cuttings, which by winter are nice plants covered with leaves and full of buds. They bloom all the time till the short, dark days of December, when, for lack of sunshine, they take a rest; but I then have lilies. My basket vines, linaria and Jacob's ladder, are put in fresh soil, cut back, placed out of doors, and grow strong and pretty for winter. The other—a crab's claw cactus—is hung in the spring on a limb of a convenient pear tree and left there till fall, when it is well soaked first with the fertilizer spoken of, watered very sparingly ever after, and it always blooms in early winter. To prepare this manure I half

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This seems about as fair as an offer can be. We have just unloaded a carload of Japan Tea containing 435 chests and caddies, and we have a carload of Empress Tea due to arrive in about a month.

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The Japan Tea we sell you at 35c. per lb. would cost 50c. in other stores. When you buy 25c. Japan or Black Tea of us, you get Tea that would cost you 40c. elsewhere.

If you buy a full chest, or 50 lbs. of Tea at a time, we will allow you 2c. per lb. off, except on Empress Tea and Japan Siftings.

For \$4. cash with order, we will deliver (express prepaid) 10 lbs. of Empress Tea or 10 lbs. of 35c. Japan at any railway station in Manitoba. For \$4.25 we will deliver at any railway station in Assiniboia or Saskatchewan, or for \$4.50 we will deliver it at any railway station in Alberta or in B. C. as far west as Revelstoke.

The amount you can save by buying your winter's supply of Tea from us is worth considering.

Send your name and address for our full grocery catalogue.

SMITH & BURTON, Brandon, Man.

fill a pail full of good barn yard manure, pour on boiling water till the pail is full, let it cool, and use once every five or six weeks. Use any good soil two parts, wood soil, one part, and mix well. For drainage use cinders or small pebbles covered with moss. I always try to set cuttings where they are to grow, keep them shaded and the soil moist. I seldom lose a cutting, and no time is wasted in repotting.

Better than a Dog.

"Aren't you afraid of tramps, living all alone, as you are?" asked one Western woman of another.

"Not in the least. I am fully protected."

"Do you keep a dog?"

"No, they might poison a dog. I keep a large woodpile in the yard, where it can be easily seen from the road. They never come any farther than the front gate."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

A Word to Some Husbands.

Did it ever strike you how long and lonely the days must seem to the girl you have taken from a merry home circle? Evidently not, or surely you would not have rushed off immediately after dinner to see that "fellow at the club." Of course she said she did not mind—women always do! All the same, she was miserable the whole evening over the thought that nothing would have taken you from her side a few short months ago. Then is it quite necessary to immerse yourself in the paper during the whole of the breakfast time, emerging only to devour your meal in hurried fashion? Why can't you wait till you get in the car, or sacrifice a little of the time you give to chatting with your friends at the office? Of course, you think it remarkably silly that she should fret over such trifles, but a woman's happiness or unhappiness is made up of trifles. You saw no reason why she should cry the morning you forgot to kiss her, and felt annoyed when you discovered tear-stains on your return home. "You forgot!" Why, that's just what hurts! You would not have forgotten once, you know! No, there is not a scrap of good in assuring her that you love her as well or better than you did before you married her. She wants the little attentions that prove to her you do. The only men who make their wives really happy are those who are lovers as well as husbands. Men devote themselves to their profession or business; during the day scarcely a passing thought is given to wife or home. A woman is so different. Every thought of hers begins or ends with the man she loves. Even men themselves acknowledge this—at least, it was a man who said, "Man's love is of man's life a thing apart; 'tis woman's whole existence!" Knowing how much you are to her, is it too much trouble to pay her the little attentions she thinks so much of, or let her be sure that she is as dear to you as ever she was?

Pluck and Perseverance.

Orange Judd was in his day the best known agriculturist editor in America, and familiar by personal contact with the settlement of all the western states. This is his summary of the results of his observations:—

"Whenever a new country comes into notice and available occupancy, there is always a rush of people made up of three classes. Among the first to start are many uneasy, visionary people, Micawber's progeny, who instead of sitting still waiting for something to turn up, keep on the move expecting to find, somewhere, something already turned up, fully fitted for their easy and comfortable occupancy. These people take one superficial look at any new country, and turn right about homeward, or start for some other just heard-of region, to be in like manner disappointed. There were many thousands of such among the early visitors to the rich, but then undeveloped prairies of Illinois and Iowa. These are the croakers who return from every new country, and ventilate their own inefficiency and lack of pluck in the newspapers.

"A second numerous class is made up of hard-working, industrious persons, anxious to improve their own condition, and that of their families; but from lack of economy, skill or judgment, they will be ne'er do wells anywhere. They stay here awhile, there awhile, but keep on the move, seldom remaining long in any place. There were many of these among the first new-comers in all the best States west of the Alleghanies. Large numbers of both the above classes were waiting on the borders of Oklahoma, and in many other newly developing regions when about to be opened. The whole Western country was over-run by them when the free homestead act went into operation; they are most worthy people; the trouble is in their inherited make-up.

"The genuine pioneers forming the third class have not only ambition, enterprise, skill and economy, but faith and persistence. When such people came to Illinois, for example, and found blank prairies, a tough sod to be broken, fuel scarce, supply points only to be reached by days of pilgrimage over soft roads, no markets for their products, everything forbidding except what faith saw underground, they buckled down to work, undismayed by any difficulties and deprivations, resolved to turn up something wherever they chanced to locate. These or their children are largely the present occupants of the grand farming regions in our best new states.

"There are on this continent no natural Arcadias—no places where the pioneer will not find many sacrifices and deprivations, and much hard work to be done. There are few places where persistent effort and stick-to-itiveness will not succeed, if combined with a reasonable amount of what may be called calculation. There is no place where the earlier settlers did not meet with many disappointments in the first years, with bad seasons, drouths and prolonged storms, poor crops alternating with the good ones. It was so in Eastern Kansas and Nebraska, now fertile garden farms; it was so even in Illinois and Iowa; it was so, and still is partly so in Minnesota and Dakota, in Montana, and in all the region westward. No places will ever be found perfect. But those who stick their stakes deeply down almost anywhere, except in actual natural deserts, and keep at it, will in the end be victors."

Every great and commanding movement in the annals of the world is the triumph of enthusiasm.—Emerson.

*"To drink a tea that is
perfection after using ordinary
kinds surprises most people
and may surprise you."
Try Blue Ribbon Ceylon.*

Health "Dont's."

Don't neglect your house drains, nor the drainage about your house. The first condition of family health is a dry and sweet atmosphere. With dry walls, a dry cellar, and drains that carry off refuse without letting in foul gases, half the battle for good health is won.

Don't let your wells or springs be infected by drainage or from other causes. Pure drinking water is indispensable for health at home or anywhere.

Don't keep the sun out of your living and sleeping rooms. Sunlight is absolutely necessary for a right condition of the atmosphere that we breathe and for our bodily well-being.

Don't sleep in the same flannels that you wear during the day.

Don't wear thin socks or light-soled shoes in cold or wet weather.

Don't catch cold. Catching cold is much more preventable than is generally supposed. A person in good physical condition is not liable to colds, and will not fall victim to them unless he is grossly careless. Keep the feet warm and dry, the head cool, the bowels and chest well protected; avoid exposure with an empty stomach; take care not to cool off too rapidly when heated; keep out of draughts; wear flannels, and with the exercise of a little common-sense in various emergencies, colds will be rare. If colds were a penal offence, we should soon find a way to prevent them.

Don't neglect personal cleanliness, but use the bath with moderation and in accordance with your general health. The daily cold bath is right enough with the rugged, but it is a great tax upon the vitality of persons not in the best health, and should be abandoned if the results are not found to be favorable, and tepid water used instead. Each man in these things should be a judge for himself; that which is excellent for one is often hurtful for another.

Don't have much confidence in the curative nature of drugs. Remember that Dr. Good Habits, Dr. Diet and Dr. Exercise are the best doctors in the world.—From The Phrenological Journal.

A mustard plaster, made with the white of an egg, will not leave a blister.

In making bread, rub a little sweet lard or other fat over the top as often as it is kneaded, and it will not only rise more quickly, but have a soft delicious crust when baked.

Bread crumbs for covering the top of scalloped and other baked dishes, should be buttered evenly before they are spread, not put on plain, with bits of butter scattered over.

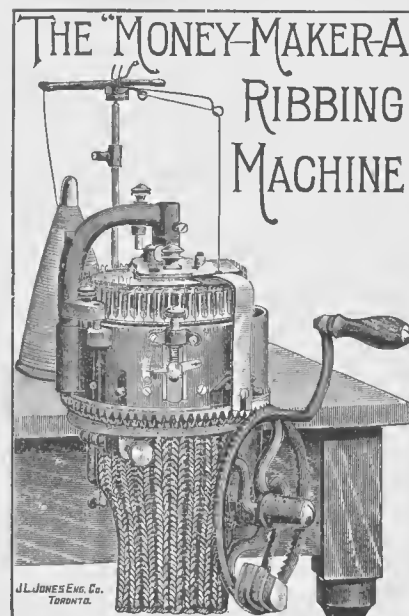
Salt is the best cleaner of silver and metal spoons, which have been badly stained with egg. Carpets strewn with coarse salt before sweeping give out but a minimum of dust.

A Tall Story.

Speaking of the big corn crop in Kansas this year, here is a story from Marshall County: A farmer wanted to get a couple of ears of new corn. He went out into the field to pick them. The stalks were so tall that the ears were beyond his reach. He boosted his boy up to get the ears. The boy did not come down that day, nor the next, nor the next week. The old farmer died. When he got up to Heaven he asked if his boy was there. He was told that a boy answering the description had just passed through the day before on a cornstalk.—Kansas City Journal.

Blessed is the man who has the gift of making friends, for it is one of God's best gifts. It involves many things, but above all is the power of going out of one's self and seeing and appreciating whatever is noble and loving in another man.—Thomas Hughes.

All that we are is the result of what we have thought; it is founded on our thoughts; it is made up of our thoughts. If a man speaks or acts with an evil thought pain follows him as the wheel follows the foot of him who draws the carriage. If a man speaks or acts with a pure thought, happiness follows him like a shadow that never leaves him.



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A Double Surprise.

It was near the close of a hot day, late in summer, when Ned Randel, hot, tired and dusty, arrived in front of his home, only to find the house wearing a deserted look.

"Humph!" muttered Ned, as he pushed open the gate and entered the shady yard; "humph, it looks as if they were all away. Here I thought I would surprise them, and I have missed it, sure as fate."

Ned Randel had missed it, for he was the only living soul in sight; even the fowls must have gone to bed early, and the place was as still as the grave. Ned had just returned home from the Klondike, and wishing to surprise his family, he took good care not to write a word of his intended home-coming, and so he was at home and the rest all gone.

The first thing Ned did after he made sure that every one was gone away, was to march round to the back of the house and open a pantry window and climb inside. That particular pantry window had been Ned's friend many a time, and he smiled to himself as he thought of the many times he had slipped into it.

Once inside, Ned proceeded to make himself at home; he opened the kitchen door and let in the fresh air, and then explored the cupboard for something to eat. Ned knew his mother always kept plenty of cold meats, pie and cake for a lunch, and he found a good supply, to which he helped himself freely. After his hunger was appeased, he stretched himself out on a bench which stood on the porch and lit a cigar, while he wondered where the family had gone and when they would come back.

The evening was warm, but the porch with its old-fashioned, morning-glory vines, was cool and comfortable, and Ned was tired; so he wisely concluded not to worry himself, but wait patiently until they came. Nine o'clock came. Still no one had returned home, and by that time poor Ned was so sleepy he could hardly keep his eyes open. Then a happy idea came to him. He would go upstairs to his own old room, get to bed, and in the morning come down to breakfast, just as he used to do, and that would be the best surprise after all. Acting on this idea, he carefully fastened the house again just as he had found it, gathered up his effects, blundered up stairs and went to bed.

Unfortunately for Ned's plans, his old room was now the room of two summer boarders, city schoolma'ms. As, however, they were at that moment enjoying themselves at a country picnic, and as Ned was too sleepy to notice anything amiss in the room, even if it had been light enough, he dropped off unconcernedly into the sleep of the weary.

It was eleven o'clock when the family returned home, tired and sleepy. After a light supper, the schoolma'ms left Mr. and Mrs. Randel and their son Dick and daughter Jennie, in the dining-room and went up stairs, chattering all the way. When inside their room, Bess Hardy began hunting for a match to light the lamp, while Mame Kenney walked over to the bed to lay her hat upon it. To her horror she discovered the bed was occupied! Mame was seared speechless, but she darted back to Bess, caught her by the hand, pulled her out of the room and closed the door behind them.

Bess, taken aback, asked what on earth was the matter. "Hush!" breathed the frightened Mame, "there's a tramp in our bed!"

With one accord they both shot down stairs again, and ran plump against Dick Randel, who was just starting up.

Breathlessly the girls informed Dick that there was a tramp in their bed. Now Dick had a soft spot in his heart for pret-

ty Mame Kenney, and with a masculine vanity to figure as a hero in her eyes, told them to hurry on and tell his father; while he grasped a nearby cane from the rack in the hall and darted up the stairs.

It was dark in the room, and Dick stole softly to the bedside. Sure enough, some one was taking a sleep in the bed, and Dick grasped his heavy stick tighter in his right hand, while with his left he took a firm grip on the sleeper, saying savagely: "I've got you now, my fine fellow!"

But Dick reckoned without his host, for Ned, thus suddenly aroused, thought he was still in the Klondike and that some one was about to rob him. He wrenched himself free from Dick's grasp and sprang out of bed, and his clinched fist caught Dick's nose, while just at the same moment Dick's eluh descended on his head. For an instant, both brothers were staggered, but the next they clinched, and in a twinkling both were rolling on the floor, while Bess, who had followed Dick upstairs, stood at the door and made the house ring with her screams for help. The struggle was brief, for Ned was the stronger of the two, and Dick soon found himself pinioned to the floor, with the tramp coolly sitting on his chest.

At that moment Mr. Randel, with a light in one hand and a poker in the other, rushed into the room, only to stop dumfounded at the sight the light revealed. There lay Dick on the floor, and seated astride of him, was Ned—Ned, whom they all supposed to be thousands of miles away. The old man nearly dropped the lamp in his surprise, but he cried out: "Mother! Mother! here's Ned!"

At that the two combatants looked at each other and exclaimed simultaneously:

"Dick!"

"Ned!"

A chorus of feminine voices aroused Ned to the sense of his surroundings, and he sprang to his feet and darted in behind the bed, and Dick scrambled ruefully up from the floor, while their father thoughtfully closed the door, asking "Where is the tramp?"

"Dick looked at his brother, while Ned from behind the bed scowled back at him, finally Ned snapped out: "What in the dickens did you come prowling in here for?"

"What were you doing in the girls' room?" retorted Dick.

"Sleeping, to be sure; girls be hanged. I'd like to know if this isn't my own room," retorted Ned, whose head buzzed from the blow it had received.

Here Mr. Randel interposed, while Dick, whose nose was swelling rapidly, said crossly: "Why didn't you stay up until we came home? Then you wouldn't have been taken for a tramp."

"Any one with good common horse sense would know that a tramp would not be fool enough to go to bed and go to sleep," answered Ned.

"Come, come, boys, don't quarrel, remonstrated their father; and then he said to Ned: "Why didn't you let us know you were coming home?"

"I wanted to surprise you," replied Ned.

"And I think you succeeded in having a double surprise, one for us and one for yourself," laughed his father.

Ned refused to appear again that evening, but transferred himself and effects to Dick's room, where the pair sulked all the time they were awake; for Dick's vanity was hurt, and Ned had the memory of the sorry figure he had been made to cut. The next morning Ned came down to breakfast, just as he had planned to do, with a long red welt on the side of his face, while Dick carried a nose that looked like a huge purple plum. It took the best part of the day for the boys to get into good humor with each other;

and Ned has not forgiven the schoolma'ms, and says the next time he tries to surprise any one, he'll be sure there are no screaming city girls around.—Maggie M. Winesbury, in Country Gentleman.

A Commonplace Woman.

"Why is Mrs. Robinson so popular with young as well as old people?" asked Mrs. Ward of a friend. "She is neither handsome, intellectual or accomplished, and yet she is the most popular woman in town, I verily believe. I wish some one would tell me the secret of it." "I should call her a commonplace woman, but must confess that I have never had the opportunity of becoming well acquainted with her. She certainly has had no particular advantages. She never went away to school, as did so many of the girls. Her father was only a poor farmer, and her mother died when she was sixteen; so the responsibility of the family fell on her shoulders."

"Had you lived beside her three years, as I did, you would not need to ask that question," remarked her friend. "In the first place, she is the most sunshine woman I ever knew, and every one who comes in contact with her feels the influence of her sweet, cheery nature. As you say, she has no particular talents or accomplishments, as have so many women, but she possesses that rare charm that most of us lack, kindness and tact. It might truly be said of her:

"She kept the gift of the fairy,
The beautiful gift to the end,

And whenever her heart touched another

She found the heart of a friend."

"She is absolutely unconscious of self. She is considered a very plain looking woman, and yet I have seen her when I thought she was most beautiful. Her face speaks of happy and useful years, full of sweet records and the hope of better things to be won and to be bestowed. While she has no children of her own, there are always plenty of them flocking there. She has a fund of stories and funny anecdotes at her command, and many are the wholesome lessons learned in her cheery living room. She is an excellent neighbor, always ready to lend a hand when anyone is sick or in trouble, and a fine nurse. When Mrs. Miller was sick last winter she took little Ethel home and kept her two weeks, and the child had the best time of her life, she said.

"The doctor forbade Mrs. Young from sewing any more after her serious illness in the spring. What did Mrs. Robinson do but make all of the children's summer clothes for her? She is always sending flowers and dainties to the sick and shut-ins.

"If she goes driving it is seldom alone. Many a friend would never have a ride if it were not for her thoughtfulness. I have often wondered why more people do not take lessons of her. There are so many who have the time, money and strength, but lack inclination! No, I consider Mrs. Robinson an uncommon woman instead of a commonplace one."
—Carrie May Ashton, in Country Gentleman.

The best of a book is not the thought which it contains, but the thought which it suggests, just as the charm of music dwells, not in the tones, but in the echoes of our hearts.

There are two ways of being happy; we may either diminish our wants, or augment our means—either will do—the result is the same; and it is for each man to decide for himself and do that which happens to be the easier.—Benj. Franklin.

The King of all Veterinary Remedies is admittedly

GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

IT SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.

Impossible to Produce Any Scar or Blemish

It is the Safest and Best Blister

IT REMOVES ALL BUNCHES AND BLEMISHES FROM HORSES AND CATTLE

Before turning your horses out for the winter, horsemen should apply it to remove Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Windpuffs, all Skin Diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria, Pink Eye, all Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other Bony Tumors. Also for all obstructions in circulation, and imparts new life and vigor. It is a peerless remedy for all Throat and Bronchial Troubles. NOT ONLY SEE WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT, BUT SATISFY YOURSELF BY TRYING IT.

TESTIMONIALS.

RHEUMATISM AND HORSES.

CORNHILL, TEXAS.

Please send me six bottles Gombault's Caustic Balsam by express. Your Balsam is the best liniment I have ever used, both for horses and myself. I have used it on myself for rheumatism with good success. I doctored 4 months and spent \$120 for doctor and medicine with no results, but since using your Balsam I can work around on the farm. Would like the agency for this country. OTTO BRYER.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

WIER, GA.

I have used Gombault's Caustic Balsam for spavin, bone and blood, and wind galls, and laminitis, with entire satisfaction as to results: have not failed to make a perfect cure. I have recommended it to all my neighbors. I have taken some warts of my neighbors horses. It is all you recommended it, and more. W. F. SUMMEROUR.

"IT NEVER FAILED TO CURE."

WALCOTT, IND.

I see you are still handling the Gombault Caustic Balsam. I wish to say right now and here, that it is far the best liniment I ever used, and I have in years past used a good deal. I would rather have one bottle of it than a barrel of any other kind I ever used. It never failed to cure for me. CHAS. E. ROSS.

CURES IF PROPERLY USED.

HOUSEVILLE, N.Y.

Enclosed please find \$1.50 for a bottle of Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Send by express to Glendale, N.Y. It is an exceedingly good medicine. I cured a very bad spavin with it. If it does not take off any bunch from a horse it is because it is not used properly. GEORGE GRAINGER.

DOES MORE THAN CLAIMED.

WALCOTT, IND.

The bottle of Gombault's Caustic Balsam just received, for which accept thanks. Yes, you have my consent to publish my letter to you in regard to the merits of the balsam. It is all and more than you claim for it. I have no ax to grind in speaking so highly of it. I have used it many times and know whereof I speak. It is a grand medicine. CHAS. E. ROSS.

BEATS ALL LINIMENT.

ALBERT, PA.

Please send me six bottles Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Ship to Fairview, Pa. Will send money on receipt of same. Parties whom I have sold Caustic Balsam to say that it beats all liniments they ever used. GEO. SMITH.

DOES ITS WORK EVERY TIME.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

I found out the virtue of the Balsam and have used two bottles. I think it one of the finest remedies one can keep around a stable. It is always ready for use, and I believe if properly applied and rubbed in, will do its work every time. I have used different kinds of liniments, but this does its work quicker than any thing I have ever used, and after all leaves no scar, and the hair grows in same as ever. You can use my name whenever you see fit. H. C. FARRISH.

GOOD FOR ENLARGED TENDONS.

ST. JOHNS, N.B.

The bottle of Gombault's Caustic Balsam you so kindly sent me in November, 1898 I have used on my horse for enlarged tendon, and found it to work to my entire satisfaction, and would recommend it to all horsemen instead of using the firing irons as it has even a better result. R. O'SHAUGNESSY.

HANDLED 15 YEARS WITH SATISFACTION.

CLARINGTON, OHIO.

I have handled Gombault's Caustic Balsam for the past 15 years, and, of course, in that time have sold hundreds of dollars worth, with pleasant satisfaction to myself and great pleasure to my patrons. It is a delight quite seldom experienced by present time druggists, to have a remedy that can be honestly recommended with no fear of having more in future sales than is gained by the profit in push sale talk. With little or no advertising, Gombault's Balsam has had an ever-increasing sale, because of neighborhood introduction and my present effort of pushing a good thing along. WILL. S. RICHARDSON.

ALWAYS USED WITH SUCCESS.

ALTONA, IA.

We have used Gombault's Caustic Balsam for years and in all cases where severe blister was necessary, with success. We have removed curbs, bunches caused by kicks, and strained tendons by repeated applications of your remedy, and have never had a failure, when used according to directions. COMBS & CRAWFORD.

PROVED TO BE A SUCCESS.

GREENVILLE, O.

I have used a great deal of your Balsam this summer—11 bottles—and it has proved to be a success in everything I have tried to cure. I cured one horse of fistula and poll-evil. The horse was a solid scab all over, and I cured him sound and well. He is four years old and is handsome now; did not leave a scar. C. A. WILLIAMS.

NEVER BE WITHOUT IT.

WEST END, VA.

I am very much pleased with Gombault's Caustic Balsam, and never expect to be without it again. It is all you claim for it. ROBERT NOURSE.

The Lawrence = Williams Co.,

TORONTO, ONT. and CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

Is the Only Genuine.

A Golden Side.

There's many a rest on the road of life,
If we could only stop to take it;
And many a tone from the better land,
If the querulous heart would wake it.
To the sunny soul that is full of hope
And whose beautiful trust ne'er falleth,
The grass is green and flowers are bright,
Tho' the wintry storm prevailleth.
Better to hope, tho' the clouds hang low,
And to keep the eyes still lifted,
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep
through
When the ominous clouds are rifted.
There was never a night without a day,
Nor an evening without a morning,
And the darkest hour, the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.
There's many a gem in the path of life
Which we pass in idle pleasure
That is richer far than a jewelled crown,
Or the miser's hoarded treasure.
It may be the love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayer to heaven,
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.
Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And do God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are swift and willing,
Than to snap the delicate silver threads
Of our curious lives asunder,
And then blame heaven for the tangled ends,
And sit and grieve and wonder.

—Unidentified.

Miss Lizy's Tribulation.

"Miss Lizy," as she was known in the mountain region of the upper Cumberland, was a spruce spinster of forty or thereabouts, and it was generally understood that she would be willing to wed if sufficiently urged. She owned a good little creek farm, was thrifty, and for some cause unknown she had acquired the title of "Miss," that affix of the Christian name of women not being usual among the mountaineers. Her neighbor was one named James Hogue, a widower, who owned a farm adjoining Miss Lizy's. One day she came into the company's commissary, and calling me off to a remote corner, she fairly blazed with wrath as she made me her confidant.

"I s'pose you know, colonel," she exclaimed in a hoarse whisper, "that fool Jim Hogue that lives adjinin' to my place?"

She knew I knew Mr. Hogue, but she seemed to want my spoken testimony on the point, and I told her I knew him.

"Well, I want to tell you about him," she went on. "I've jist got to tell somebody, colonel, er I'll bust clean wide open, and I won't tell none of these riff-raff 'round here, so I come to you."

I thanked her for this mark of her confidence and esteem.

"Well," she said, "you know he's been kinder settin' to me here lately, and sorter holdin' out hopes, though Lordy massy knows what a woman could hope fer, gittin' a critter like him, and yistiddy evenin', when work wuz done and things wuz mighty still and peaceful like and the honeysuckles wuz smellin' their sweetest, he comes up and sets on my porch, and nobody 'round but us two. Jim sot there awhile, kinder hemmin' and a-hawin', and not gittin' to the p'int, and stutterin' out somethin' he had to ax uv me, bein' a great favor to him, and so forth an' so on, till I got most wore to a frazzle, and I rize to the occasion myself, as the speech-makers says:

"'Lookee here, Jim Hogue,' says I, 'what air you thrashin' 'round the thickest that a-way fer? You ain't no schoolboy with yer thumb' in yer mouth—he's fifty, goin' on fifty-one, if he's a day—and ef you want to ax me to marry you, why don't you do it an be done with it?' and what do you think he says to that, colonel? What do you think he said to that?" she fairly hissed at me in her wrath.

I had an idea, but I didn't communicate it. On the contrary, I replied:

"I presume, Miss Lizy, he thanked you for coming so promptly and gracefully to his relief."

"Did he," she actually snorted. "Did he? Well, he didn't! 'Miss Lizy,' says he, 'twasn't that ezactly I wanted to ax you. What I wanted was the loan of yer grey mule fer to-morrow to plow that patch uv corn over on t'other side uv the crick. My hoss got foundered las' night an' is laid up. Kin I git the mule in the mornin', Miss Lizy?' that is what he said, colonel," she concluded, "an' as I said I've got to tell somebody, er I'll bust wide open. Would you marry a man like that ef he ever did ax you, colonel?"

"Miss Lizy," I said with all the gravity I could command, and in the vernacular, "I shore would not."—Washington Star.

How to Care for an Umbrella.

In buying an umbrella you must take it on faith, for the most experienced shopper cannot tell how it will wear. Silk of a smooth taffeta weave is a good purchase and light to carry. Gloria makes a heavier umbrella, but it outwears any silk made. No matter what the material may be, however, never keep it strapped except when it is carried. Keeping it tightly rolled up, says a writer in Boyce's Monthly, destroys half of its durable qualities. When wet, dry an umbrella by standing it with the handle down so as to prevent rusting the framework, as happens when the water runs off the other end and collects at the top.

When nearly dry do not open the umbrella or it will stretch out of shape while drying. Wipe off the handle when ready to put away, using a piece of chamois if there is any silver about it. Sometimes a blue or green umbrella spots when slightly wet; in such a case open it and set out in the first hard rain, the spots disappearing when it is thoroughly dampened.

To furl an umbrella properly, grasp it firmly at the lower end of the ribs with the right hand, holding them perfectly straight and even, and do not allow them to twist while you shake out the folds; next wrap them evenly around the stick with the left hand and finally fasten the strap over a smooth, firmly rolled umbrella.

If either black or gloria become spotted with mud, etc., clean with a bit of old silk dipped into warm water and ammonia. If colored silk needs cleaning, do it with a rag of the same color and naptha, remembering that the latter is very expensive. If grease gets on the silk, remove with magnesia, rubbing it in and allowing it to remain twenty-four hours. Naptha also removes grease, but this liquid cannot be purchased everywhere and magnesia can.

Both yokes and gimp effects are in great vogue. Few of the darker, sturdier materials are made without the one or the other. A charming model recently completed, and one that serves to illustrate several leading features, has for its foundation a mixed wool goods, whose prevailing tone is a species of dull but pale green. The gored skirt is quite plain, and the full waist is simply made, but the yoke is of a delicious shade of pink taffeta, laid in tiny tucks with a row of narrow green braid between the two. Labor and time are apparently two elements little considered. The simplest frocks are tucked and a general use of similar trimming is noticeable in all grades. Fortunately for busy folk many materials can be purchased ready for use, but the cashmere and wool skirts must inevitably be seamed first and either corded or tucked in one.

Soap Bubble Magician.

Very wonderful as well as very beautiful possibilities lurk in the basin of soapy water and the clay pipe, when skillfully manipulated by such "A Soap-Bubble Magician" as Meredith Nugent writes of, with convincing illustrations, in St. Nicholas:—

"See that white rose?" Philip exclaimed, pointing to a beautiful one resting upon a lacquered tray. "Well, I am going to put it inside a soap bubble." And in a very few moments the flower was sphered over by a bubble so large and perfect that it seemed as if made of purest glass. Following this, Phil set the humming top to spinning and amazed his audience by placing a bubble over that also. While the top still hummed under its many-hued canopy, Philip blew another bubble and called the attention of those present to the fact that an old adage said that a bubble would burst as soon as pricked. "But here is a case," he exclaimed triumphantly, "where this old adage, like so many others, is proved to be false." Philip dropped a pen through the film; then he dropped another pen through; then a small key; then a larger key; then two nails, and concluded the remarkable exhibition by pouring some soapy water through, after which the bubble broke. The unusually long duration of the bubbles was also due, Philip explained, to the low temperature of the room. As soon as the little ones were assembled in a colder room, dressed as if for a sleigh ride, Phil blew a bubble very carefully upon a small looking-glass. At the expiration of thirty seconds its brilliancy was seen to be greatly diminished, and by the time fifty seconds had elapsed all transparency had gone. "There," cried Phil, "is a soap bubble which will last a year, provided the room is kept cold enough, for that soap bubble is frozen." This performance so delighted the children that Phil covered the glass with a whole array of frozen bubbles; then he broke some with a pencil, and fanned the light pieces of ice, which were like tissue paper, all about the room.

Our young magician now resumed his wonderful entertainment in the warmer apartment. He began by blowing a large bubble upon the lacquered tray; then he blew another bubble inside of this first one. "Two," he called out, and next, as if to amaze his audience completely, he blew another bubble inside of this second one, filling it, as he did so, with smoke.

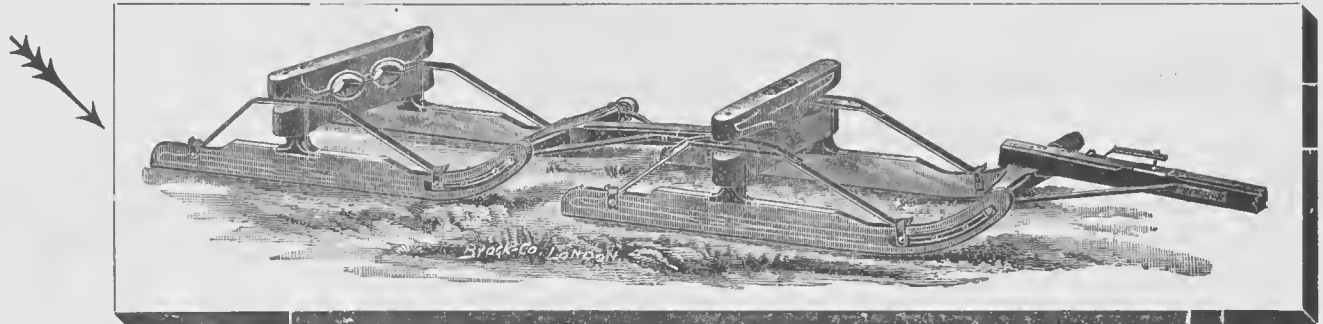
"I am about to show you what I think is the prettiest experiment of all," he said, and began to blow a large bubble upon the plate. Then he placed the lighted candle within a lamp chimney and thrust the chimney down into the great bubble.

The crowning triumph was yet to come, however. Philip took a tumbler and half filled it with soapy water; then he drew from the pasteboard box a small American flag, which he fastened on a stick supported by a bit of wire so that it floated over the tumbler. Then, putting a long clay pipe into the glass, he called to his uncle to blow plenty of smoke through the pipe. The moment Phil's uncle did so there issued from the tumbler an opal stream of wondrous beauty—hundreds and hundreds of pure white bubbles, which poured down the sides of the tumbler and upon the looking glass on which it had been placed. In a few moments one of the little bubbles broke. A puff of smoke shot forth, forming, as it did so, a dainty, tiny ring; then another bubble broke, and another ring appeared; then the bubbles began to explode in such rapid succession that it became impossible to count the tiny wreaths.

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IRON GUARDS, to prevent bolster from catching on pins or raves.

OSCILLATING KNEE, making easy draught on rough or smooth roads.

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Branch Depot: Grain Exchange Block,

Some Day.

Some day all doubt and mystery
Will be made clear;
The threatening clouds which now we see
Will disappear.

Some day our weary feet will rest
In sweet content,
And we will know how we were blest
By what was sent.

And looking back with clearer eyes
O'er life's short span,
We'll see with wondering, glad surprise,
God's perfect plan.

Then, knowing that the path we went
Was God's own way,
We'll understand His wise intent
Some day, some day!

—Emma Etheridge Barlow.

Noll's Journey.

'Twas a strange picture upon which the sun looked in Rag Alley! It had been many months since he had looked often upon it, and so its hunger and wretchedness had crept away into the shadow and hidden within doors paneled with fragments of old garments.

To-day its squalor and wretchedness had all swarmed into the alley, and seemed trying to warm itself to new life in the sun's shining.

Among the scores of unchildlike children, two seemed apart from and unlike the rest. A boy of some six or seven years, with shrunken, useless limbs, and crouched, misshapen form; and beside him knelt a girl a year or two his senior, holding, so that the boy might see, a small blue pitcher, in which was growing a tiny bit of greenness with a scarlet flower.

Noll had kept his plant safe all through the cold winter, had robbed their sleeping corner in the cold cellar of one of its largest rags to wrap it in. They'd both

gone hungry and taken their sixpence to buy the pitcher for it. It seemed so strangely beautiful in that desolate place that one could hardly wonder at hearing a shrill scream from the girl as she strove to cover the pitcher which a deft hand had snatched from her.

"You won't see it again, Noll Frenchy! Hands off, er I'll make you and Humpy see stars! I'll sell it for a hunk o' meat and let yer smell o' the gravy. There now, none o' yer sniffin'!"

"I told ye, Klaus, Station Dick would get it away, and you said he wouldn't, you'd yell for the p'lice, and they'd nab him—and now it's gone, and Station Dick said he would sell it! There, don't cry, Klaus, maybe 'tain't clear gone. I'll go to Meg's stand and see if she's bought it."

The way was long, and it had been many hours since Noll had tasted food. Small marvel was it then that when Meg Maret's stall was reached, she leaned dizzily against it.

"What to-day, gal?"

"He grabbed it; 'twas mine, and I've come for it. Lemme hev it, won't ye? I'll give ye every cent o' to-day's pickin'."

"Take it and be off. It's the last I'll see o' my shillin', and shillin's ain't keepin' me sewin' nights wearin' out pockets."

Noll snatched the pitcher from Meg's hand, and holding it close to her bosom, ran again over those same long dirty streets. She placed the plant in the darkest corner of the cellar, and turned once more to her day's picking. With a brave heart she, all day, held out her dirty little hand with, "Please just a penny." But at night she had only a dozen. Only enough for Meg.

The next morning's sun looked down on still a sadder sight than that of the child's grief for her stolen flower.

Noll crouched close beside the few rags

where lay the boy who looked at her with smiling eyes while his lips prattled of such bright flowers and of the pretty children calling them to play with them.

"They said I could walk and run if I'd come there. Hadn't we better go, Noll? I know they want you, too?"

"O Klaus! somebody's makin' you go away. You won't go if you don't hev to, and leave me all alone!"

"Noll, I know we'd better go. They said you might come, too; it's a light place, and they won't drive us away. You needn't drag me, I can walk now. Come on, Noll."

And, with one feeble beckoning of the tiny hand, the boy went before, and left poor Noll to follow wearily and alone.

Soon came rough, hardened hands to bear away the crippled form. Just before the pine lid was fastened Noll placed in the still hands a single blossom, saying: "I think he'll know it when he wakes, and I shan't want it now, fur I'm goin' after 'im right soon; mebbe to-morrer." She wouldn't go to-day, for "Meg gin her a whole loaf, and she'd feel better if she'd paid 'er before she went."

When night came she went to Meg's stall and offered her one of the two hard-earned sixpences.

"Keep yer sixpence, gal. 'Tain't old Meg that's givin' away sixpences and spendin' shillin's worth o' breath to whistle 'em back. Is the boy better?"

"He's gone, and said I might come, and I thought I'd like to pay ye fur the loaf 'fore I started."

"The gal's lost her wits wi' starvin' an' takin' on. I've got room fer ye to-night and ye'd better come, for ye'll have better luck than the rest o' us if ye get leave to start on that tramp in many a day."

"What did Meg mean? Couldn't she go to-morrer? Had they sent word that they didn't want her? Oh! she must go—"

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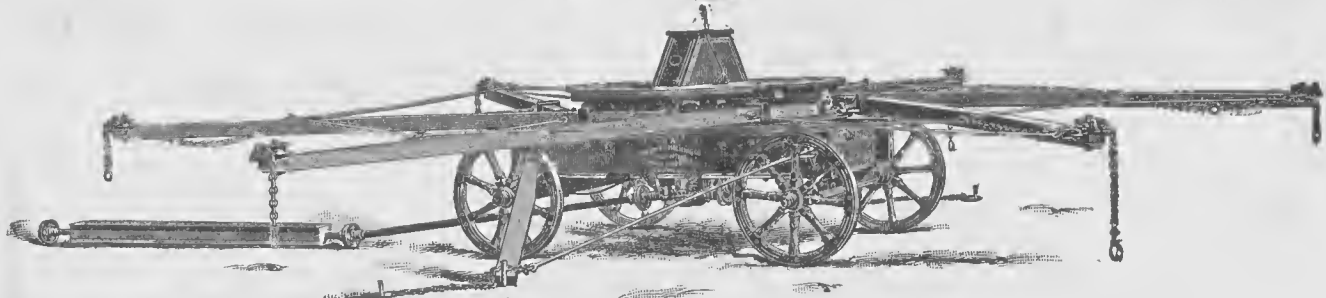
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and though Meg tried hard to keep her she would not be detained.

She paid a long visit to the cellar, and saw upon her plant a tiny bud just opening, and picking it eagerly, said, "I'll take it along. The other one'll be all dried up by this time, and I know Klaus'll like it." And then she started out. Fearful that she might go wrong, she caught the skirt of a lady that passed.

"Is this the way to a better country? I want to go there. I asked Meg that keeps the stall with candy and cakes and lots of posies."

"No, I don't know her, and I think you might better go there, and they will take better care of you." And the daintily-gloved hand pointed to a large building, not many blocks distant.

"Is this the way to a better country?"

The matron of the home stopped in her hurrying through the long hall as a strange voice and a stranger question reached her.

"The woman said you knew the way here; and it's most night, and he'll be looking for me, and I'm afraid I'll go the longest way, and can't get there afore dark."

"Come in, it's almost time for supper, and then I will see where you want to go."

When supper was over the matron took Noll to her own room and questioned her.

"What is your name?"

"Noll."

"Noll what?"

"I dunno; all of them in the Alley call me Noll."

"Where is your mother?"

"Oh! I guess she's nigh where Klaus is; she said she was going to a better country, and Meg said that was where Klaus's gone."

"It is wonderful how ignorant she is. It does seem rather hard to tell her what she must know, but it is the only way to get the queer notion out of her head; and then she can go back to Meg, as she calls her, till we are not so crowded here."

And so she told her in set phrases of the long, long journey upon which no mortal feet going forth have ever returned; and when the truth—the dreadful truth—came to her; Klaus gone away, and she unable to go after, or find him never even to see him again, she sank helplessly upon the floor.

"He said I could come; I thought he knew; I'm sure I kin go where Klaus went if I only knew the way."

She slept just before the dawn, and when she woke she clasped her tiny

hands and cried joyfully, "He's told me how to come. It's just as easy to find. I want my posy—I'm goin'."

She had found the way to the home of many mansions. They are not crowded there.—Shoemaker's Selections.

Renewing Old Clothes.

At this time of the year old clothes are being turned out for winter wear. Some of them may have become a little faded and shabby looking, though still sound and capable of another season's service. Such goods can be greatly improved at small expense. In the cities they can be readily sent to the dyer's, but in the country this cannot be done so handily. Many a skillful person can, though, make a wonderfully good job themselves, if they will give the matter a little care and attention. Ladies' skirts, etc., should be ripped to pieces, dyed, then made up again, when they will look almost like new goods. Men's suits, coats, cloaks and overcoats may be made to look almost like new goods by the following method:—

First go over the articles, making all necessary repairs, strengthening weak parts and re-working worn-out button-holes. Quite large patches may be put in of cloth similar to that in the garment and of a color that will dye the same shade. Now brush the garments thoroughly until all dust is removed. Lay them flat on the table, then with a stiff clothes-brush scrub with a suds made from a good hard soap. Then brush with clear water and while wet brush on a dye made as follows:

Take one pound of log wood chips, put in one gallon of soft water and let stand twelve hours, then boil one-half hour and strain while warm. Take twenty-four grains of bichromate of potash and twelve grains of prussiate of potash, dissolve in a little boiling water and add to the log wood. Stir well and it is ready for use. Brush the faded parts first and dry; then brush all over the garment carefully and dry in the shade. Hang the coat over a frame or chair to preserve the shape. If the goods is heavy and you dry the articles right they will not need pressing, but if of light weight pressing improves them. This will give very satisfactory results, but other colors can also be made up to suit individual tastes and the color of the goods. It is always well to remember that goods must be dyed a few shades darker than they were. If one application does not

give the desired shade, give another and perhaps a third one may be necessary.

Clothes that have been bound will have to be re-bound after drying, or if the edges are badly frayed it is a good plan to bind them.

Old black lace and black silk may be renewed by dipping in thin skim-milk and pressing between two cloths. It makes it look almost like new. Fancy braid can be renewed in the same way. Many a house-keeper can effect considerable economy by a little ingenuity, accompanied with the dye-pot.

Making Worth While.

An Irishman walking over a plank sidewalk in counting some money, accidentally dropped a nickel, which rolled down a crack between two of the boards. The Irishman was much put out by the loss, trifling though it was, and continued on his way swearing audibly.

Early the next day a friend, while walking by the spot, discovered the Irishman in the act of deliberately dropping a dollar down the same crack through which he had lost his nickel. The friend was, of course, much astonished at what he saw, and desiring to learn why Pat should deliberately, to all appearances, throw away money, inquired his reasons, and was fairly taken off his feet by the following explanation:

"It was this way," said Pat. "It's yesterday I was for passin' this way when I lost a nickel down that hole. Now, I reasoned that it wasn't worth me while to pull up that sidewalk for a nickel, but last night a scheme struck me, and I am dropping down the dollar to make it worth me while."—Current Literature.

No faithful housewife can expect to have a "good, easy time."

Gossip is an index to the character of the woman who indulges in it.

The woman who would rather buy bread than make it should never marry.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.